AN EPITOME OF GRAMMAR PRINCIPLES.

Composed by I. B. A. M.

Quicquid præcipies, esto brevis; ut citò dicta
Percipiant animi dociles, teneantq; fideles. Hor.

OXON.
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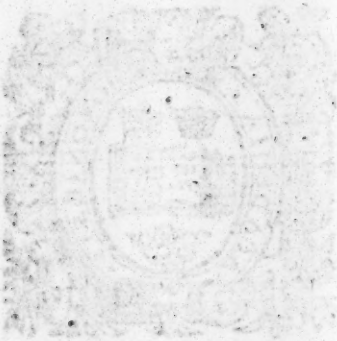

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sity. 1808. For the use of the Author.

Viro re-verâ Bono, omnibúſque Numeris abſoluto; Johanni Goode S.T.B. Coll. Bal. Socio, *&c. omnimodam Salutem.*

DIgnere, Vir Optime, multíſque Nominibus Reverende; ut ſub tuis Auſpiciis & Patrocinio, libellulus hìc, qualis, qualis eſt; Prælum ſubeat. Non eſt conſilium ut Lilianis elucubrationibus, (quibus Album adjicio calculum, & plurimum me debere fateor) Regiæ Majeſtatis Authoritate ſancitis, nuncium remittam: ſed ut in penitiores Grammatices receſſus, aditu patefacto, Tyrunculos introducam.

——Brevis eſſe laboro
Et non obſcurus——

Hoc equidem opuſculum, in meum ſolius, & meæ Diſciplinæ concreditorum, uſum compoſui. Si tamen aliis ar-

riserit hic Infantulus; (cùm mendas Typographicas, & meas (si quæ sint) emendatas sensero) facilè patiar ut in publicum prodeat, sub Militiæ literariæ Antesignanis meriturus. Vale Vir Dignissime, quem animitùs veneratur

Tibi Deditissimus

JOHANNES BARBOUR.

DE-

LECTORI.

Lege & perlege. Relege & intellige. Delige & dilige: vel Neglige & tlige, ——Si quid noviſti rectius iſtis.

To the Reader and Learner.

THis Little One is not altogether an Infant, for it hath the parts of Speech, and ſpeaks as plainly, though not ſo fully, as the old Nurſe. It was ſwadled up in a manuſcript when the Times were ſo turbulent, that it durſt not goe from home: leſt it ſhould be preſſ'd to Death, or murthered by the Common Enemy to Learning, and ſo be Buried as ſoon as Borne. Now, I thought it ſhould have gone abroad to its Friends, having by the Procurement of my worthy Honoured Good Friend) gotten a new coat; but it is ſo full of Holes, that I deſire they ſhould be firſt emended. Theſe Holes (*id eſt* Errata) will appear to you in what followeth.

Errata

Errata Typographica.

1. *To the description of a Noun Adjective, adde* [and may have the word [Man] or [Thing] after it in english, *as* An honest Man. A commendable Thing.]

2. *In the second Declension for* er, us, [*read* r, us.]

3. *In the third Declension for* Ab: i, e, *read* Ab: i.

For Neuters in al, *and* ar, *that increase long, make* [Ab: i.] *if short* [e.] *as* hoc hepar, hepătis, *Abl:* hepăte, *and belongs to the next example of Neuters.*

In the fourth Declension [Dat: ui] *is wanteing, and* [vel ubus] *is redundant; because there is an exception for it, as is also for* [abus] *in the first Declension.*

4. *In Adjectives, for* [r, e, / e, r.] *read* [e, r. / us, r:] *to answer* Nom:

9. *In Pret: pinperfects for* hast, *read* [hadst.]

13. *In the Imp: Mood Passive, for* scribito, *read* [scribitor.]

17. *For* is the Conjugation, *read* is [in] the Conjugation.

After

After Inquiſti, *read* [Fut:] inquies, et.

18. *For* Theſeam, *read* [Theſea,]

19. *For* Parentheſis, *read* [Paratheſis] *to cloſe &c.*

23. *For* Po, pi; *read* [Pio] pi.

24. *For* Do, di formabit, *read* [Do, dio, di formabit.]

For Re, &c. *read* [R, cum præcedit Go [tum go] &c.

25. *For* jura, *read* [juro] juravi &c.

For Gaudio, *read* [Gaudeo] gaviſus.

26. *For* libui, *read* [libuit]. *For* ſudi [ſudi.]

For tuſum [tunſum.]

28, *For* eſſem, *read* [iſſem]. *For* ſenſum, *read* [ſum].

For victum, *read* [vinctum].

30. *For* inſidio, *read* [inſideo]. *For* coĕmo, [coĕmo].

31. Foure, *is redundant.* *For* tonſum *read* [tunſum].

34. *With* ſenio *and* ternio [ſermo] *is wanting.*

For Linter, *Gen:* tri, *read* [tris].

For filix, *Gen:* cis *read* [icis].

35. *For* Comparing of Adverbs, *read* [of Adjectives].

37. *For* actu *and* actus, *read* [aſtu *and* aſtus].

41. *For* Participio, Interrog: *read* [Partitivo Int:]

45. *At* 2. *read* [Acc: et Gen: regitur ab Impersonali.

46. Infinitivus regitur ab Adjectivo, *is wanting.*

47. *For* Syncope & Apocope, *read* Syncopa & Appocope, *to make true Quantity in the verses.*

Readers,
This is all for present, and so I rest, and am

Yours if you will

JOHANNES BARBOUR

The Errata *may be found by the figures for the Page, and so mended or marked with a pen, in the Book: And therefore I set them at the Beginning, rather than the End.*

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A, e, i, o, u, y *be called* Vowels.

Au, æ, œ, ei, eu *be called* Diphthongs.

The other Letters be called Consonants.

A Syllable, *is so much of a word as is pronounced together, as in* Amicus, *are* a-mi-cus.

All Latine words are one of these eight Parts of Speech, A Noun, Pronoun, Verb, *or* Participle:

An Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, *or* Interjection. *These four last be undeclinable.*

Of Nouns Substantives.

A Noun Substantive *nameth a thing, and may have* A *or* The *before it, as* Homo, *a man.*

A Noun Adjective *nameth what manner of thing the* Substantive *is, as,* Homo bonus, *a good man.*

There be two Numbers: *The* Singular Number *signifieth but one, as* Lapis *a stone. The* Plural Number *signifieth more then one, as* Lapides *stones.*

There be six Cases, *called the* Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, *and* Ablative.

There be also Genders. *A Noun of the Mascu-*

line Gender *is declined with the Sign or Article* hic, *as* hic vir. *Plur.* hi viri : *the Feminine* hæc, *Plur*, hæ: the Neuter *hoc. Plur.* hæc : *the Common* hic & hæc, *Plu.* hi & hæ: *the Doubtfull* hic vel hæc. *Pl.* hi vel hæ.

There be five Declenſions. *By the ending of the Gen. Caſe we know the Declenſion of a Noun. The Gen. ſingular of the firſt endeth in* æ : *the ſecond in* i: *the third* is: *the fourth* us : *the fift in* ëi.

Terminations of the Caſes of the 5 Declenſions.

The firſt Declenſion.

Singular Nominative, a. *Gen.* æ. *Dat.* æ. *Accuſat.* am. *Vocat.* a. *Ablat.* â. *Plural. Nom.* æ. *Gen.* arum. *Dat.* is. *Accuſ.* as. *Voc.* æ. *Ablat.* is.

Hic Scriba, *Gen.* ſcribæ, *&c. So* hæc menſa : hic & hæc verna.

The ſecond Declenſion.

Sing. Nom. er. us. *Gen.* i. *Da.* o. *Ac.* um *Voc* r. e. *Ab.* o.

Plu. Nom. i. *G.* orum. *D.* is. *Ac.* os. *Voc.* i. *Abl.* is.

Proper names of men ending in ius, *and* filius, *make the Vocative to end in* i, *as* Antonius, *Voc.* Antoni. Hic vir. *Gen.* viri. hic liber, bri: hic dominus: hæc ſyn-odus.

Neuters.

Sing. Nom. um. us. *G.* i. *D.* o. *Ac.* um. us. *V.* um. us. *Ab.* o.

Plu.

Plu. Nom a. *G* orum. *Dat.* is *Ac.* a. *Voc.* a. *Ab.* is: Hoc damnum, hoc regnum, hoc pelagus, *Plur. caret.*

The third Declenſion.

Sing. No. diverſly. Ge. is. *Da.* i. *Ac.* em. *Vo. as the No. Ab.* e. *Plu. Nom.* es. *G.* um. *D.* ibus. *Ac.* es. *Vo.* es, *Ab.* ibus. Hic ſermo, *G.* mōnis; hæc virtus, tutis: hæc nubes, *G.* nubis.

Neuters in *al, ar, e.*

al. al. al. i.
Sing. Nom. ar. *G.* is. *D.* i. *Ac.* ar. *Voc.* ar. *Ab.* e.
e. e. e.

Plu. Nom. ia. *Gen.* ium. *D.* abus *Ac.* ia. *Vo.* ia *Ab.* ibus. Hoc animal, mālis: hoc calcar, cāris: hoc cubile, bīlis.

Other Neuters.

Sing. Nom. diverſly. G. is. *D.* i. *Ac.* *. *V.* *. *Ab.* e. *Plu. N.* a. G. um. *D.* ibus. *Ac.* a *Voc.* a. *Abl.* ibus. Hoc thema, mătis: carmen, mĭnis: onus, nĕris.

Note that all Neuters have the Ac. and Voc. like the Nom.

The Fourth Declenſion.

Sing. Nom. us. G. ūs. *Ac.* um. *V.* us. *Ab.* u. *Pl. No.* us. G. uum. *D.* ibus. vel ubus. *Ac* us, *V.* us. *Ab.* ibus vel ubus. Hic gradus, hæc manus.

Neuters.

Sing. hoc u. *invariabile.*

Pl. N. ua. G. uum. *D.* ibus. vel ubus. *Ac.* ua. *V.* ua. *Ab.* ibus vel ubus. Hoc cornu: hoc genu.

The fifth Declension.

Sing. No. es. *G.* ei. *D.* ei. *Ac.* em. *V.* es. *Ab.* e.
Plu. No. es. *Gen.* erum. *D.* ebus. *Ac.* es, *V.* es, *Ab.* ebus.
Hic meridies, hæc res, hæc facies.

Adjectives of three Terminations be declined as followeth.

Sing. N. hic $\overset{us}{r}$, hæc a, hoc um. *G.* i, æ, i. *D.* o, æ, o, *Ac.* um, am, um. *Voc.* $\overset{r}{\text{e}}$, a, um. *Ab.* o, â, o. *Pl. N.* hi, i: hæ, æ, hæc, a. *G.* orum, arum, orum. *D.* is. *Ac.* os, as, a. *V.* i, æ, a. *Ab.* is. Hic niger, hæc nigra, hoc nigrum. hic bonus, hæc bona, hoc bonum. *So* latur, tardus, tener.

Adjectives of three Articles.

Sing. N. hic, hæc & hoc, *diversly*. *G.* is. *D.* i. *Ac.* em, & hoc *. *Voc.* *. *Ab.* e. vel i. *Pl. Nom.* hi & hæ, es: & hæc ia. *G.* ium. *D.* ibus. *Ac.* es & hæc ia. *V.* es & hæc ia. *Ab.* ibus. Felix, *G.* licis. capax, pacis. ingeps, gentis. amans, amantis.

Adjectives of two Nominative Terminations.

Sing. No. hic & hæc, is, & hoc e. *G.* is. *D.* i. *Ac.* em & hoc e. *V.* is, & hoc e. *Ab.* i. *Pl. N.* es & hæc ia. *G.* ium. *D.* ibus. *Ac.* es & hæc ia. *V.* es & hæc ia. *Ab.* ibus. Hic & hæc tristis, & hoc triste. *So* levis, dulcis.

The

The Declining of Adjectives of the Comparative Degree.

Sing. Nom. hic & hæc ior, & hoc ius. *G.* iōris. *Dat.* iori. *Ac.* iorem & hoc ius. *Voc.* ior, & hoc ius. *Ab.* iore vel iori. *Plu. N.* hi & hæ iores, & hæc iora *G.* iorum. *D.* ioribus. *Ac.* iores, & hæc iora. *Voc.* iores, & iora. *Ab.* ioribus.

Hic & hæc tardior, & hoc tardius. *So*, dulcior, levior.

Pronouns.

Ego, tu, ſui, *be Pronoun Subſtantives.*

Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtrâs, veſtrâs, *be Pronoun Adjectives.*

Hic, ille, iſte, is, idem, *and* qui, *be Relatives.*

All the Pronouns except tu, meus, noſter, *and* noſtrâs, *want the Vocative Caſes.*

Ipſe, *& ſometimes* idem, *is referred to all* 3 *Perſons.*

Quid, *and its compounds be Subſtantivated Neuters. When Relatives be joyned with a Subſtantive, they become Adjectives.*

The Declining of Pronouns.

Sing. No. ego. *G.* meî. *D.* mihi. *Ac.* me. *Ab.* me.

Pl. No nos. *G.* noſtrûm vel noſtrî. *D.* nobis. *Ac.* nos. *Ab.* nobis.

Sing No. tu. *G.* tuî. *D.* tibi. *Ac.* te. *V.* tu. *Ab.* te.

Pl. No. vos. *G.* veſtrûm vel veſtrî. *D.* vobis. *Ac.* vos. *V.* vos. *Ab.* vobis.

Sing. & Plur. Gen. ſuî. *D.* ſibi. *Ac.* ſe. *Ab.* ſe.

Sing. N. hic, hæc, hoc. *G.* hujus. *D.* huic. *Ac.* hunc, hanc, hoc. *Ab.* hoc, hâc, hoc. *Pl.* hi, hæ, hæc. G. horum, harum, horum. *Dat.* his. *Ac.* hos, has, hæc. *Ab.* his.

Sing. No. qui, quæ, quod. G. cujus. *D.* cui. *Ac.* quem, quam, quod. *Ab.* quo, quâ, quo, vel quî. *Plu.* qui, quæ, quæ. *Gen.* quorum, quarum, quorum. *D.* quibus vel quîs. *Ac.* quos, quas, quæ. *Ab.* quibus, vel quîs. *So* quis, quæ, quid. G. cujus, *&c. But* siquis, siqua, *&c.*

Sing. Nom. quisquis, quicquid. *Ac.* quicquid. *Ab.* quoquo, quâquâ, quoquo.

Sing. No. is, ea, id. *Gen.* ejus. *D.* ei. *Ac.* eum, eam, id. *Ab.* eo, eâ, eo. *Pl. N.* ii, eæ, ea. G. eorum, earum, eorum. *Dat.* iis, vel eis. *Ac.* eos, eas, ea. *Ab.* iis, vel eis. *So its Compound,* idem, eadem, idem. G. ejusdem, *&c.*

Sing. No. iste, ista, istud. G. istius. *D.* isti. *Ac.* istum. istam, istud. *Ab.* isto, istâ, isto. *Plu. as Adjectives of three Terminations. So* ille, illa, illud.

Note that ille, ipse, iste, *and the Nouns* unus, totus, solus, ullus, alius, alter, uter, *and* neuter, *make the Gen. singular in* ius, *and the Dative in* i.

Ille, iste, *and* alius, *end the Neuter singular in* ud. *Pronouns in* us, *and* er, *be declined like Adjectives of three Terminations. But* meus *hath* mi, mea, meum, *in the Voc. Case singular.*

Sing. No. hic & hæc nostrâs, & hoc nostrâte. G. nostratis, *&c. like Adjectives of three Articles. So,* vestrâs, & cujâs.

Note that the Substantives meî, tuî, suî, nostrî, vestrî, *signifie a Person. So do* nostrâs, vestrâs, *and* cujâs

The

The Adjectives meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, *signifie a thing possessed.*

There be three Persons, Ego amo, *I love,* nos amamus, *we love, are of the first Person.* Tu amas, *thou lovest,* vos amatis, *ye love, are of the second Person.* Ille amat, *he loveth,* illi amant, *they love, are of the third Person.*

Words of a Vocative case are the second person.

Nouns, and the other Pronouns are the third person.

Verbs.

To, *or* to be, *is a sign of a Verb, if the word be not the Name of a thing, as,* amare *to love:* amari *to be loved.*

It *is a sign of a Verb Impersonal, as,* pœnitet *it repenteth.*

It, *or* There *before a Verb Personal is a sign that the Nom. case is placed after it.*

A Verb Active doth, *as* amo *I love.*

A Verb Passive is done, *as* amor, *I am loved.*

A Verb Neuter hath immanent Action or Passion, as, curro *I run,* ægroto *I am sick.*

A Verb Deponent hath Active English, and Passive declining, as loquor *I speake.*

A Verb Commune is Englished Actively and Passively, as, osculor *I kiss, or am kissed.*

Verbs are declined after four Conjugations: six Moods; five Tenses: two Numbers: and three Persons

ſons in both Numbers: all which may be known by noting the Latine Terminations, and Engliſh ſignes, in the Examples following.

Conjugations.

1. Laudo, laudas, laudavi, laudatum, laudāre, *To praiſe.*

2. Moneo, mones, monui, monitum, monēre, *To warne.*

3. Scribo, ſcribis, ſcripſi, ſcriptum, ſcribĕre, *To write.*

4. Punio, punis, punivi, punitum, punīre, *To puniſh.*

Moods, Tenſes, Numbers, and Perſons.

*Note that the Tenſes marked thus *, are formed from the Preterperfect Tenſe: the other from the Preſent Tenſe. Note alſo that a long Syllable is marked over with ¯: a ſhort Syllable with ˘.*

Note that the Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods are all one in Latine. But in Engliſh the Optative wiſheth, the Subjunctive is governed of an Adverb or Conjunction, and both have the Indicative ſigns of their Tenſes.

The Potentiall hath the ſignes may, can, *in the Preſent, and Future tenſe.* Might, would, ſhould, could, *in the other.*

Indicative

Indicative Mood Preſent Tenſe.

Singular			Plurall.		
I	*thou*	*he*	*we*	*ye*	*they*
	doe, doeſt, doth,			*do, do, do*	
Laudo,	as,	at, *praiſe.*	āmus,	ātis,	ant *praiſe.*
Moneo,	es,	et, *warne.*	ēmus,	ētis,	ent *warne.*
Scribo,	is,	it, *write.*	ĭmus,	ītis,	unt *write.*
Punio,	is,	it, *puniſh.*	īmus,	ītis,	iunt *puniſh.*

Imperfect tenſe.

I did,	*didſt,*	*did,*		*did*	
Laudābam		*praiſe.*	bāmus,	batis,	bant *praiſe.*
Monebam	bas,	bat.	bāmus,	batis,	bant.
Scribebam			bāmus,	batis,	bant.
Punibebam			bāmus,	batis,	bant.

Pret. perfect tenſe.

have,	*haſt,*	*hath.*		*have*	
Laudāvi,		*praiſed.*		*praiſed,*	
Monui,					
Scripſi,	iſti,	it.	ĭmus,	iſtis,	ērunt. vel ēre.
Punīvi,					

Pret: Pluperfect tenſe.

had,	*haſt,*	*had,*		*had*	
*Laudavĕram,		*praiſed.*		*praiſed*	
Monuĕram,					
Scripſĕram,	ras,	rat.	rāmus,	rātis,	rant.
Punivĕram,					

Future

Future tense Singular.

shall or will, shalt or wilt.

Laudābo, Monēbo, Scribam, Puniam, } bis, bit. es, et.

Imperative Mood, Present tense Singular.

Do thou, let him.

Lauda, laudet, laudāto, laudāto.
Mone, Moneat, monēto. monēto.
Scribe, scribat, scribĭto. scribĭto.
Puni, puniat, punito. punīto.

Potential Mood, Present tense Singular.

may, can, may'st, canst.

Laudem, es, et.
Moneam, Scribam, Puniam, } as, at.

Plurall.

shall or will praise.

bĭmus, bĭtis, bunt,
ēmus, ētis, ent.

Plurall.

Let us, do ye, let them.

ēmus. { āte, ent, atōte. anto.
eāmus. { ēte, eant, etōte. ento.
āmus. { ĭte, ant, ĭtote, unto.
iāmus. { ite, iant, itote. iunto.

Plurall.

ēmus, ētis, ent.
āmus, ātis, ant.

Pret.

Pret. Imperfect tense.

Singular. *might, would, should, could,*		Plurall.
Laudārem, Monērem, Scribĕrem, Punīrem,	res, ret.	rēmus, rētis, rent.

Pret: perfect tense.

Singular. *might, or should have.*		Plurall.
*Laudavĕrim, Monuĕrim, Scripsĕrim, Punivĕrim,	ris, rit.	rĭmus, rĭtis, rint.

Pret: Pluperfect tense.

Singular. *would, or ought to had.*		Plurall.
*Laudavissem, Monuissem, Scripsissem, Punivissem,	es, et.	sēmus, sētis, sent.

Future tense.

Singular. *may or can heraster.*		Plurall.
*Laudavĕro, Monuĕro, Scripsĕro, Punivĕro,	ris, rit.	rīmus, rītis, rint.

Infinitive Mood, Preſent and Preterimperfect tenſe

Laudāre,	*to*	*praiſe.*	Pret: perf: & plu perf: Laudaviſſe,	*to*	*praiſed.*
Monēre,		*warn.*	Monuiſſe,	*have*	*warned.*
Scribĕre,		*write.*	Scripſiſſe,	*or*	*written.*
Punīre,		*puniſh.*	Puniviſſe,	*had*	*puniſhed*

Future tenſe: Laudaturum, Moniturum, Scripturum, Punicturum — eſſe, *to* *praiſe, warn, write, puniſh,* *hereafter.*

Conjugations of the Verbs in *Or.*

1. Laudor, laudāris vel laudāre, laudātus ſum vel fui, laudāri, *to be praiſed.*

2. Moneor, monēris vel monēre, monĭtus ſum vel fui, monēri, *to be warned.*

3. Scribor, ſcribĕris vel ſcribĕre, ſcriptus ſum vel fui, ſcribi, *to be written.*

4. Punior, punīris vel punīre, punitus ſum vel fui, punīri, *to be puniſhed.*

Indicative Mood, Preſent tenſe.

Singular. *I am, thou art, he is.*	Plurall. *we are, ye are, they are*
Laudor, āris vel āre, ātur.	āmur, āmini, antur.
Moneor, ēris vel ēre, ētur.	ēmur, ēmini, entur.
Scribor, ĕris vel ĕre, ĭtur.	ĭmur, ĭmini, untur.
Punior, īris vel īre, ītur.	īmur, īmini, iuntur.

Preter

Preterimperfect tenſe.

Singular.		Plurall.
I was,	*thou waſt, he was:*	*we were, ye were, they were.*
Laudabar, Monebar, Scribebar, Puniebar,	bāris vel bāre, bātur.	*P.* bāmur, bamini, bantur.

Future tenſe.

Singular.		Plurall.
Shall or will be.		
Laudabor, Monebor,	bĕris vel bĕre, bĭtur,	*Pl.* bĭmur, bimini, buntur.
Scribar, Puniar,	ēris vel ēre, ētur,	*Pl.* ēmur, ēmini, entur.

Imperative Mood Preſent tenſe.

Singular.		Plurall.
be thou,	*let him be.*	*let us be, be ye, let them be.*
Laudāre, Laudātor.	Laudetur, landātor.	laudēmur, amini, entur. aminor, antor
Monēre, monētor.	Moneatur, monētor.	moneāmur, emini, eantur eminor. entor
Scribĕre, ſcribĭto.	Scribātur, ſcribĭtor.	Scribāmur, imini, antur iminor, untor
Punīre, punītor.	Puniatur, punītor.	Puniāmur, imini, jantur iminor, iuntor

Potent

Potentiall Mood, Preſent tenſe.

Singular.	Plurall.
May or can be, maiſt or canſt.	
uder, ēris vel ēre, ētur.	ēmur, emini, entur.
lonear, ribar, niar, } āris vel āre, ātur.	āmur, amini, antur.

Pret: Imperf:

Singular.	Plurall.
might be &c.	
audārer, lonērer, ribĕrer, nirer, } rēris vel rēre, rētur.	Pl. rēmur, remini, rentur.

The Preterperfect Tenſe, &c. is omitted in the Moods, being in the Conjugation, by the Participle and Sum, *which may varied by the Tenſes of* Sum, *and declining of Adjectives,*

Infinitive Mood.

reſent and Pret. Imp. Tenſe	Laudāri, Monēri, Scribi, Punīri,	*to be*	*praiſed. warned. written. puniſhed.*
eter f. &	Laudātum Monĭtum Scriptum Punītum	fuiſſe, *to have or had been*	*praiſed. warned. written. puniſhed.*

Fut:

Fut. { Laudātum, Monĭtum, Scriptum, Punitum, } { iri, vel } { laudandum, monendum, Scribendum, puniendum } esse, { *To be* *hereaf-* *ter:*

There come from Verbs, Gerunds, Supines, Participles. Gerunds; Laudandi *of praising, or to praise:* laudando *in, or by praising:* laudandum *to praise. So* morendi, monendo, monendum. Scribendi, scribendo, scribendum. Puniendi, puniendo, puniendum.

The Active, or former Supine, Laudatum, *to praise. The Passive or latter Supine,* Laudatu, *to be praised. So* monitum, monitu: scriptum, scriptu: Punitum, punitu.

Participles.

1. *A Participle of the Present tense,* Laudans, *praising,* Monens, *warning,* Scribens, *writing,* Puniens, *punishing.*

2. *A Participle of the Future in* rus, laudaturus, *to praise, or about to praise. So* moniturus, scripturus, puniturus *These be from Verbs of Active signification.*

3. *A Participle of the Preter tense,* Laudatus, *praised,* monitus *warned,* scriptus *written,* punitus *punished.*

4. *A Participle of the Future in* dus, Laudandus, *to be praised: So* monendus, scribendus, puniendus, *to be —*

Note that the Participles of the Preter tense, & the

Future in rus *be formed of the Supine, as,* laudaturus *of* laudatu.

Participles of the Pretertenſe from Deponents, are of Active ſignification, and conſtruction.

Verbs Anomal.

Sum es,fui,eſſe, *to be.* Participle futurus.
Poſſum,potes,potui, poſſe, *to be able.*
Volo,vis, volui, velle, *to be willing.*
Nolo,nonvis, nolui, nolle, *to be unwilling.*
Malo,mavis,malui,malle, *to have rather.*
Fio, fis, factus ſum vel fui, fieri, *to be made or done.*
Fero, fers,tuli, latum,ſerre, *to beare or ſuffer.*
Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus ſum, ferri, *to be borne.*
Edo,edis vel es, edi, eſum vel eſtum, edere vel eſſe, *to eate.*

Indic. Preſ. Sing. (*he is.*	Plurall.
Sum *I am*,es *thou art*, eſt	Sumus, eſtis, ſunt, *are.*
Poſſum, potes, poteſt.	poſſŭmus, poteſtis,poſſŭt.
Volo, vis, vult.	volŭmus, vultis, volunt.
Nolo, nonvis, nonvult.	nolŭmus, nōvultis,nolunt.
Malo, mavis, mavult.	malŭmus,mavultis,malŭt.
Fio, fit, fit.	fimus,fitis, fiunt.
Fero, fers, fert.	ferĭmus, fertis, ſerunt.
Feror, ferris,fertur.	ferĭmur,ferimini,ferũtur.
Edo,edis & es,edit & eſt.	edimus,editis et eſtis,edũt.

Imperf.

Imperf. eram, potĕram, ras, rat. *Pl.* ramus, ratis, rant. *Fut. tenſe.* ero, potero, ris, rit. *Pl.* erĭmus, erĭtis, erunt. *Imper. Mood.* Noli, nolīto. Fer, ferto; ferte, fertote. *Pot. Mood pref.* Sim, poſſim, velim, nolim malim, is, it. *Pl.* īmus, ītis, int *Imperf tenſe.* Eſſem, poſſem, vellem, nollem, mallem, fierem, ferrem, es, et. *Pl.* ēmus, &c.

The Indicative preter tenſe, and ſuch as come of it, be formed Regularly, as, volui, volueram, voluerim, voluiſſem, voluero, voluiſſe. *So are the Imperf: and Fut. tenſes, as,* volebam, volam, es, et. *And ſo are the reſt. The Infinitive Mood of all theſe, is the Conjugation.*

Verbs Impersonals have the ſigne, *it.*

They be declined in the third Perſon Singular, in all Moods and Tenſes, as, decet, *it becometh,* decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decēre. Studetur, ſtudebatur, ſtudĭtum eſt vel fuit, ſtudĭtum erat vel fuerat, ſtudebitur.

Verbs Defectives.

Auſim, ſis, ſit. *Pl.* auſint. Salve, ſalveto. *Pl.* ſalvete, ſalvetote. So Ave. Cedo, *Pl.* cedite. Faxo, faxim, is, it. Forem, res, ret. *Pl.* rent. Inquio, inquam, quis, quit. *Pl.* inquiunt. Inquiſti, inquies, et, Odi, cœpi, memini, *have only the tenſes formed from*

them, *as*, Odi, oderam, oderim, odiſſem, odero, odiſſe.

From eo *and* queo, *Imperf.* ibam, quibam. *Fut.* ibo, quibo. *Gerunds*, eundi, eundo, eundum: *and keep* e *for* i *before a Vowel*, *as*, eam eas, eant; eunt.

Of the foure undeclined parts of Speech.

1. *Adverbs are either Primitive*, *as*, nunc *now*, tunc *then*, ſemper *alway*, *&c. or Derivative*, *as*, docte *learnedly*, fortiter *valiantly*: *theſe uſually end in* è, èr, *or* ùs, *in Latine*, *and* [ly] *in Engliſh*.

2. *Conjunctions couple words or ſentences together*, *as*, &, atque, neque, vel, aut, &c.

3. *Prepoſitions ſerve to compound words*, *as*, admoneo: *or to govern Caſes*, *as*, ad ſcholam.
Am, di, dis, re, ſe, con, *be uſed ſtill in Compoſition.*

4. *Interjecti ns expreſſe ſome ſuddain Paſſion or Affection of the mind*, *as*, vah, hei, ſt, ô, heu, &c.

An Addition to the Declenſion of Nouns.

Greek Nouns uſed as Latine in many Caſes keep the Greek Termination, *beſides the Latine*, *as*, Philologos, philologus. Ilion, Ilium. Æneam, Ænean. Theſeum, Theſeam. Paris, Paridis, Paridos. Paridem, Parida & Parin. &c. *The examples follow.*

1. Æneas, *Acc.* an. Anchiſes, *G.æ. Acc.* en. *V.* & *Ab.* e vel a. Penelope, pes, pe, pen, pe, pe.

2. Andro-

2. Androgeos, *G.* Androgeo. *Acc.* Androgeon. Logos, *Ac.* logon. Orpheus, *Ge.* Orpheos, *D.* Orphei, *Ac.* Orphea, *V.* Orpheu. *In Latine*, Orpheus, Orphei, Orpheo, Orpheum, Orpheu, Orpheo. *So* Theseus, &c. *and sometimes* Achilleus. Ulysseus, &c.

3. Oedipus. *G.* pŏdos, *D.* pŏdi, *Ac.* pŏda, *Voc.* Oedipu. Daphnis, dos, di, da, *V.* Daphni. *Ab. Latine* Daphnide. *So* Phyllis, Amaryllis, &c. Tethys, Tethyos, *Ac.* Tethyn, *V.* Tethy. *So* Chelys, &c. Genesis, *G.* Geneseos, *Ac.* Genesin, *V.* Genesi. *So* Metamorphôsis. Paris, *G.* Paridos, & Parios, *Acc.* Parida & Parin, *Voc.* Pari, *Ab. Latine* Paride. *So* Themis, &c. Titan, Titanos, Titani, Titana, Titan. *So* Pan, &c. *Ac. Pl:* as. Heros, heroos, heroi, heroa, *Ac. Plur.* heroas. Eos, Eoos, &c. Achilles, eos, ei, ea, *Voc.* e. *So* Ulysses, &c.

4. Dido, Didus, *Ac.* Dido, *Voc.* Dido. *So* Clio, Erăto, Sappho, &c.

Here follow the Names, and Characters, or marks of the Poincts or Stops, to distinguish words, to be observed well, in reading and writing.

Comma (,) *Semicolon* (;) *Colon* (:) *Periodus* (.) *Interrogative, after a Question* (?). *Parenthesis, added in the middle of a full sentence* ( ). *Parenthesis to close in a word or more* [ ]. *Admiration or Exclamation* (!).

We part a word with this marke -. *At the end of a line, a word may be parted to begin the next line, but not a Syllable. We note a letter wanting with* '. *Adverbs if they be Derivative, with* `. *The Ablative Case of the first declension with* ^. *A long Syllable, with* ^ *or* -. *A short Syllable with* ˘ *or* ' *over the ante-penultimate Syllable next before it.*

Generall Rules for Genders.

The Names of Gentile Gods, as hic Bacchus. *Of Men, as,* hic Antonius, hic Scriba. *Of Winds, as,* hic Boreas. *Of the Moneths, as,* hic Aprilis. *Of Rivers, as,* hic Tibet, *be of the Masculine Gender.*

The Names of Gentile Goddesses, *as,* hæc Juno. *Of Women, as,* hæc Anna, Soror. *Of Countries, as,* hæc Anglia, Cyprus. *Of Trees, as,* hæc Taxus. *Of Cities, as,* hæc Roma. *be Feminines.*

All Nouns ending in um, *are Neuters, as,* hoc Scortum. *Except proper names of Women, as,* hæc Glycerium.

Substantives undeclinable, and words substantivated are Neuters, as, hoc nihil invariabile, hoc mentiri.

Greeke words made Latine keep their own Gender, as, hic Planeta, hæc Methodus, hoc Ilion.

Words that signifie both sexes, (man and woman) are the Common of two Genders, as, hic & hæc parens, infans; *but* hic puer *is the Epicene Gender.*

Three

Three ſpeciall Rules for Genders, and the generall Exceptions.

1. *Nouns not increaſing a Syllable in the Genitive Caſe are Feminines*, as, hæc Nubes, G. nubis. Muſa, G. æ. *But Nouns ending in* (us *and* er) *are Maſculines*, as, hic annus, nis: hic venter, tris.

Greek Nouns in (as, es, a) *are Maſculines*, as hic Satrapas, cometes, hypocrita, Gen. æ.

Nouns in (e) *of the third Declenſion, are Neuters*, as, hoc cubile, rete, G. is.

2. *Nouns increaſing long are Feminines*, as, hæc virtus, G. tūtis: cos, G. cōtis: facies, G. faciei.

But Nouns ending in (n, er, or,) *and many in* (os *and* den.) *are Maſculines*, as, hic delphin, phinis: crater, tēris: honor, nōris: nepos, pōtis: occidens, dentis.

Nouns ending in (o *that ſignifie a bodily ſubſtance, are Maſculines*, as, hic leo, ōnis: carbo, bōnis.

Nouns ending in (al, *and* ar,) *are Neuters*, as, hoc animal, mālis: calcar, cāris.

3. *Nouns increaſing ſhort are Maſculines*, as, hic ordo, dĭnis.

But Greek Nouns in (as *and* is) *are Feminines*, as, hæc lampas, pădis: ægis, gĭdis.

Words of more than two ſyllables, ended in (do, *and* go)

go) *making their* Genitive *in* (ĭnis) *are Feminines*, *as*, hæc Hirundo, dinis; compago, gĭnis.

Nouns ending in (a, en, ar, ur, put, us,) *if they do not signifie a living creature, are Neuters, as*, hoc thema, mătis; nectar, tăris; nomen, mĭnis; guttur, tŭris; caput, pĭtis; corpus, pŏris.

All these Rules are comprehended in the verses following, to be learned memoriter.

Decatristichon de Generibus Substantivorum.

Regulæ generales.

1. *Masculà sunt* Divus, vir, ventus, mensis, & amnis.
2. *Sunt* Diva, mulier, regiones, arbor, & urbes, *Fœminei Generis.* 3. *Non declinabile, Neutrum est.*
4. Um *Neutrum est. Proprium nomen, sed fœmina tollit.*
5. *Græca genus servant.* 6. *Commune est sexûs uterq.*

Tres Regulæ speciales.

1. *Nomen non crescens.* 2. *Et crescens Nomen acutè Fœmineum est.* 3. *Graviter crescentia, Masculà sunt.*

Exceptiones generales.

1. *Masculà sunt* (us, & er). As, es, & a, *Græca. In* e, *Neutra*.
2. Er, or, & os, n, dens; *Et in* o, *signantia corpus Masculà cuncta ferè. Sed* al, ar, *Neutralia sunt.*
3. *Græca in* as, is. Do, go, *plusquàm dissyllaba, sunto*

Fœminei

Fœminei generis. Si non animalia signent.
Tunc a *vel* n, ar & ur, put & us, *Neutralia fiunt.*

Rules for the Preterperfect Tense, and Supines of Verbs.

The Preterperfect is formed from the Present Tense. The Supine is formed from the Pret: Perf: tense.
The first Conjugation changeth o *or* as, *of the Present tense, into* avi, *in the Preterperf. as*, Laudo, as, *Pr.* laudavi. *The second* eo *or* es, *into* ui, *as* moneo, mones, monui. *But* veo *into* vi, *as*, moveo, movi. *And* geo *into* si, *if* l *or* r *be next before* geo. *as* algeo, alsi: urgeo, ursi.

In the third Conjugation [1]Bo *maketh* bi, *as* bibo, bibi: [2]to & cio *make* ci, *as* ico, ici: facio, feci. [3]Do & dio, *make* di, *as* mando, mandi: fodio, fodi. [4]Go, ho, ecto, *make* xi, *as* jungo, junxi; traho, traxi; flecto, flexi. [5]*But* r *before* go, *makes* si, *as* tergo, tersi. [6]Lo, mo, uo, xo, *make* ui, *as* molo, molui; vomo, vomui; exuo, exui; texo, texui. [7]No, ro, sco, vo, *make* vi, *as* sino, sivi; sero, sevi; quiesco, quievi; volvo, volvi. [8]Po *makes* psi, *as* scalpo, scalpsi. [9]Quo, qui, *as* linquo, liqui. [10]So, sivi: *as* accerso, accersivi. [11]To, ti; *as* verto, verti. [12]Gio, gi, *as* fugio, fugi. [13]Po, pi; *as* capio, icepi. [14]Rio, ri; *as* pario, peperi. [15]Tio, ssi, *as* concutio, concussi.

The fourth Conjugation changeth io, *or* is, *into* ivi, *as* Punio, punis, *Pret.* punivi.

Supine

Supine Rules.

The Terminations of the Pret: perf: are thus changed in the Supine. Bi, mi, ni, pi, qui, ti, vi, psi, *are changed to end in* tum, *as* Bibi, bibitum; emi, emptum; veni, ventum; rupi, ruptum; reliqui, relictum; steti, statum; laudavi, laudatum; scalpsi, scalptum.

Ci, gi, xi *make* tum *in the supine: as* Feci, factum; legi, lectum; junxi, junctum. Di, li, ri, si *make* sum. *as* vidi, visum: salli, salsum: verri, versum: visi, visum. Ui *makes* itum. *as* monui, monitum. *but* uo, ui *makes* utum: *as* exuo, exui, exutum.

These Rules are comprehended in the verses following to be learned memoriter.

Hendecâstichon.

Hendecâstichon de Præteritis & Supinis Verborum.

1. As *in præsenti, perfectum formas in* avi.
2. Es *fit* ui. Veo, vi. *Post* l, *post* r, geo *fit* si.
3. Bo, bi *Preterito formabit.* Co, cio *fit* ci. Do, di *formabit.* Go, ho, xi *formabit, &* ecto. Re, *cum præcedit* go, *cum* go *vertitur in* si. Lo, xo, mo, uo *fit* ui. No, ro, sco, vo *faciunt* vi. Po, psi. So, sivi. To, ti. Gio, gi. Pio *fit* pi. *Fit* rio, ri. Tio, ssi. 4 *Formatur Quarta per* ivi.

Supine Rules.

Dant Di, mi, ni, pi, qui, ti, vi, psiq; *Supina.*

Tum

Tum. 2 Ci,gi, xi,ctum. Di, li, ri, si, *faciunt* sum. *Quod dat* ui, *dat* itum. *Præsens* uo *format in* utum.

Excipe in primâ Conjugatione.

Plico, domo, tono, sono, crepo, veto, cubo *Pret.* ui. *Sup.* itum. Seco, neco, frico. ui. ctum. Do, dedi, datum; sto, steti, statum. juvo, juvi, jutum. lavo, lavi, lotum, lautum & lavatum. mico micui, *sup. caret.* cæno, titubo, jura, avi & atus sum. poto, potavi, & potus.

Conjug: o, as, i, um, āre.
Indic. Mood. o, ābam, i, ĕram, ābo. *Impe:* *M.* a, ato. *Pot. M.* em, ārem, ĕrim, issem, ĕro. *Inf.* āre, isse, urum esse. andi, ando, andum, um, us. ans. ūrus.

Excipe in secundâ Conjugatione.

Jubeo, jussi. mulceo, mulsi: suadeo, suasi. rideo, risi. ardeo, arsi. maneo, mansi. hæreo, hæsi. video, vidi. pendeo, pependi. mordeo, momordi. spondeo, spospondi. tondeo, totondi. *Sup:* sum. Sedeo, sedi, sessum. fleo, flevi. neo, nevi. leo & pleo (*compounded*) levi & plevi. cieo, civi. vieo, vievi. *Sup:* tum. Mulgeo, mulsi & mulxi. lugeo, luxi. augeo, ausi. *Sup.* ctum. torqueo, torsi, *sup:* tortum & torsum. sorbeo, sorbui & sorpsi, sorptum. Strideo, stridi. luceo, luxi. frigeo, frixi. *Supini caremt.* Polleo, nideo, *pret. car:* Gaudio, gavisus sum *vel* sui. audeo, ausus

ausus. soleo, solitus. mœreo, mœstus. careo, carui & cassus. prandeo, prandi & pransus. pateo, patui & passus. placeo, placui & placitus. Libet, libuit & libitum est *vel* fuit. licet, licuit & licitum. tædet, tæduit & tæsum. pudet, puduit & puditum. piget, piguit & pigitum.

Conjug. eo, es, i, um, ēre.
Ind: eo, ēbam, i, ĕram, ēbo. *Imp.* e, eto. *Pot.* eam ērem, ĕrim, issem, ĕro. *Imp.* ēre, isse, urum esse. endi, endo, endum. um, u. ens. urus.

Excipe in tertiâ Conjugatione.

In

Bo. Cumbo, cubui, cubitum. scribo, scripsi. nubo, nupsi & nupta sum. *Sup.* ptum.

Co. Vinco, vici. dico, dixi. duco, duxi. *Sup.* ctum. parco, peperci & parsi. *Sup. caret.*

Do. Vado, rado, lædo, ludo, divido, trudo, claudo, plaudo, rodo. *pret.* si, *sup*: sum. fundo, fudi, fusum: tundo, tutudi, tusum: tendo, tetendi, tensum & tentum: pendo, pependi, pensum: pedo, pepēdi, peditum: cado, cecĭdi, casum: cædo, cecīdi, cæsum: cedo, cessī, cessum: findo, fidi, fissum: scindo, scidi, scissum: fido, fisus.

Go. Lego, legi: intelligo, diligo, negligo, *Pr.* lexi: pergo, perrexi: surgo, surrexi, *sup.* ctum: tango, tetigi: frango, fregi: pango, pepigi (*to bargain:*) pango, pegi (*to joyne:*) ago, egi: cogo, coëgi, *sup.* actum: pungo, punxi & pupugi, punctum: de-

go,

go, degi, *ſupinis caret.* vergo, ambigo, *pret. car.*

Lo. Sallo, ſalli: vello, velli & vulſi, *ſup.* ſum: fallo, fefelli, falſum: cello, ceculi, culſum: pello, pepuli, pulſum: tollo, ſuſtuli, ſublatum: pſallo, pſalli, *ſup. caret.*

Mo. Emo, emi: promo, como, demo, ſumo, *pr.* pſi, *ſup.* ptum: premo, preſſi, preſſum.

No. Temno, tempſi: ſterno, ſtravi: ſperno, ſprevi: lino, lini & livi: cerno (*compoſitum*) crevi, *ſup.* tum: gigno, genui: pono, poſui, *ſup.* itum: cano, cecini, cantum.

Po. Rumpo, rupi, ruptum: ſtrepo, crepo, *pret.* ui, *ſup.* itum.

Quo. Linquo, liqui, (*ſup. com.*) lictum: coquo, coxi, coctum.

Ro. Sero, ſerui, ſertum: uro, uſſi: gero, geſſi, *ſup.* ſtum: quæro, quæſivi: tero, trivi, *ſup.* tum: verro, verri, & verſi, verſum: curro, cucurri, curſum: furo, *præt. caret.*

So. Faceſſo, faceſſi: viſo, viſi, *ſup.* ſum. capeſſo, capeſſi & capeſſivi, *ſup.* ſum & ſitum: pinſo, pinſui, piſtum.

Sco. Poſco, popoſci: diſco, didici: quiniſco, quexi, compeſco, diſpeſco, peſcui, *ſup. caret.* ſueſco, ſuevi. & ſuetus: gliſco, fatiſco, *præt. car.*

To. Siſto, ſtiti, ſtatum: mitto, miſi, miſſum: peto, petivi, petītum: meto, meſſui, meſſum: ſterto, ſtertui, *ſup. car.*

Ecto. Pecto, pexo, pexui & pexi: necto, nexui & nexi, *ſup.* xum.

Vo. Vivo, vixi, victum: facio, feci, factum: jacio,
Cio. jeci, jactum: lacio, lexi: ſpecio, ſpexi, *ſup:* ctum.
Pio. Capio, cepi, captum: cupio, cupivi, cupitum: rapio, rapui, raptum; ſapio, ſapui & ſapivi, *ſup. caret.*
Rio Pario, peperi, partum.
Uo. Struo, ſtruxi, ſtructum: fluo, fluxi, fluxum: pluo, pluvi & plui.

Conjug. o, is, i, um, ĕre. *Indic. M.* o, ēbam, i, ĕram, am. *Imp.* e, ĭto. *Pot.* am, ĕrem, ĕrim, eſſem, ĕro. *Inf.* ĕre, iſſe, urum eſſe; endi, endo, endum; um, u; ens, urus.

Excipe in quartâ Conjugatione.

Venio, veni, ventum. Cambio, campſi. Raucio, rauſi. Sentio, ſenſi, *Sup.* ſenſum. Farcio, farſi. Sarcio, farſi. *Sup.* tum. Sepio, ſepſi, ſeptum. Haurio, hauſi, hauſtum. Salio, ſalui, ſaltum. Vincio, vinxi, victum. Amicio, amicui, amictum. Comperio, reperio, *Pret:* pĕri. Aperio, operio, &c: *Pret:* perui. *Sup.* pertum. væneo (*to be ſold*) vænivi, *Sup.* vænum. *Conjug:* io, is, ivi, &c.

Excepted Supines not mentioned in the Preterperfi: Tenſe Rules.

Excipe pandi, paſſum, à pando: fodi, foſſum, à fodio,

fodio: fugi, fugitum, à fugio: verti, verſum, à verto: pavi, paſtum, à paſco: ſevi, ſatum, à ſero: (*to plant or ſow.*) ſolvi, ſolutum, à ſolvo: volvi, volutum, à volvo: conſului, conſultum, à conſulo: alui, altum & alitum, *ab* alo: colui, cultum, à colo: occului, occultum, *ab* occulo: texui, textum, à texo: excellui, excelſum, *ab* excello: finxi, fictum, à fingo: minxi, ſtrinxi, rinxi, *Sup*: ictum: flexi *of* flecto: plexi à plecto: frixi à frigo, *Sup*: xum, ĕre: caveo, cavi, cautum: faveo, favi, fautum: miſceo, miſcui: miſtum & mixtum: torrui, toſtum: doceo, docui, doctum: teneo, tenui, tentum: cenſeo, cenſui, cenſum: careo, carui, caſſum & caritum: indulgeo, indulſi, indultum & indulſum: ēre. ſingultio, ſingultivi, ſingultum: ire. ſepelio, ſepelivi, ſepultum: īre.

Defective Verbs.

Verbs in urio, *& Inceptives in* ſco, *derived of Nounes, want the Pret: perf: as* ſcripturio, micturio, pueraſco, ſylveſco.

But parturio *&* eſurio *make* ivi. *And Verbs in* ſco *derived from Verbs have the Pret: tenſe of the Primitive, as* candeſco, candui. ferveſco, fervi. *ſup: car:*

The Compounds of cado, nuo *&* gruo *want the ſupines. as* incĭdo, decĭdo. annuo, renuo. ingruo, congruo. *but* occĭdo, occaſum, recĭdo, recaſum.

All abſolute Verbs neuters want the latter ſupine.

and

and most Neuters of the second Conjugation that form ui *in the Pret. tense, want both Supines, as,* nigreo, ui: *sup. car.*

Flaveo, liveo, aveo, paveo, conniveo, ferveo, timeo, *and* arceo, lambo, scabo, rudo, strido, ango, sugo, lingo, ningo, satago, tremo, calvo, respuo, luo, cluo, metuo, linquo, (*being simple*) *supinis carent. &c.*

Tetrastichon de Verbis defectivis.

Derivatum Urio, *vel* Sco, *Perfecta repellit.*
Accipit à verbis, si sint Primaria, sed sco.
A cado *Compositum, à* nuo, *vel* gruo. *Neutra secundæ;*
Præteritum si format ui; *carnere Supinis.*

Compound Verbs. Monóstichon.

Compositum mutat, Præsens, Perfecta, Supinum.

1. Sedeo, ago, rego, frango, emo, pango pegi, capio, jacio, lacio, specio, facio, (*compounded with a Preposition*) *and* lego (*sometimes*) *change the first vowel of the Present Tense into* (i) *but not in the Pret. perf. tense, as* insidio, insides, insedi: exigo, exigis, exegi: corrigo, corrigis, correxi, &c. *except* coëmo, *and* supersedeo.

2. *Some change both in Present. and Pret. perf. as* condemno, condemnas, condemnavi: excludo, excludis, exclusi, &c.

3. *The*

3. *The Syllable doubled in the Pret. tense, is left out in most Compounds, and all Supines,* detondeo, detondi: totondi, tonsum; *from* tondeo, tondes, totondi.

Except præcurro, excurro, *Pret.* cucurri: *and* repungo, repupugi & repunxi: *and the compounds of* disco, *and* posco, *as* dedisco, dedidici: reposco, repoposci.

Plico *compounded makes* ui or avi: *but* supplico, *and its compounds by a Noun make* (avi) onely, *as* duplico, cavi.

The Compound of Do, das *to give, in the third Conjugation makes* didi, ditum: *and* sto, stiti, stitum, *as* credo, credidi, creditum: præsto, præstiti, præstitum.

Oleo *Compounded makes* olevi, *as* exoleo, exolevi: *but* redoleo, suboleo *make* ui.

Pungo, *if not compounded with* re, *makes* punxi *only, as* compungo, compunxi: Cano *makes* ui, *as* concino, concinui.

Four Supines are changed in Composition, as tonsum *into* tusum: ruitum, rutum: saltum, sultum, datum, ditum: statum, stitum, satum situm: captum, factum, jactum, raptum, cantum, sparsum, carptum, sartum, *change* a *into* e, *as* incipio, incipis, incepi, inceptum, &c.

Cognovi, cognitum: agnovi, agnitum: comedo, esum & estum.

Verbs in *or*.

Verba in or *habent Præteritum à Participio Præterito &* ſum es fui, *ut* amor, *Præt:* amatus ſum vel fui.

Note theſe irregular Deponents. 2 *Conjug.* Fateor faſſus, confiteor (*and other compounds*) ſeſſus, reor ratus, tueor tuitus, miſereor miſertus, mereor merui & meritus, medeor, *Præt. car.* 3 *Conjug.* Labor lapſus, patior paſſus, perpetior perpeſſus, gradior (*and its Compounds*) greſſus, complector complexus, fatiſcor feſſus, utor uſus, ulciſcor ultus, iraſcor iratus, obliviſcor oblitus, tuor tuitus, loquor loquutus, ſequor ſequutus, adipiſcor adeptus, paciſcor pactus, queror queſtus, proficiſcor profectus, expergiſcor experrectus, naſcor natus, comminiſcor commentus, nitor niſus & nixus, fruor fruitus & fretus, morior morĕris mortuus mori: orior orĕris & orīris, ortus, orīri. 4. metior menſus, ordior (*to weave*) orditus, (*to begin*) orſus, experior expertus ſum vel fui: potior potitus: *but* potĭrer, potĭtur &c. *are uſed.*

Veſcor, medeor, liquor, reminiſcor, ringor, &c. *Præt. carent.*

Paralipomena.

Here follow particular Nouns, excepted from the former Rules for Genders. And Heteroclits, &c. placed laſt,

laſt, becauſe not ſo neceſſary for a child's firſt learning. Neither have any Grammarians (as I know) ancient or moderne, exactly comprehended them, but are either Deficient, Variant, or Redundant themſelves herein. Therefore I have followed Lilly's *and* Robinſon's *obſervations (for the moſt part) as they are in the common received Grammar. But let the beſt Authors be obſerved, which are Rules of the Rules.*

Excepted from the Generall Rules for Genders.

Hic Sulmo, Agragas: hoc Tibur, Præneſte, Argos, hi Argi: hic & hoc Anxur, *Cities names*. Hic oleaſter, pinaſter: hoc ſiler, robur, acer: *Trees names*.

Excepted from *Nomen non creſcens.*

Hic verres, natalis, aqualis, centuſſis (*and other from* as aſſis) lienis, (*rather* lien) orbis, callis, caulis, ſollis, collis, menſis, enſis, ſuſtis, funis, panis, penis, crinis, ignis, caſſis, faſcis, torris, ſentis, piſcis, unguis, vermis, vectis, poſtis, axis. ~~*hic vel hoc Hippo: & hic vel hoc*~~

Subexcepted from *Maſcula in* er *&* us.

Hæc humus, alvus, colus, vannus, (*and Greek Femines*) *as* papyrus, antidotus, coſtus, diphthongus, byſſus, abyſſus, chryſtallus, ſaphirus, eremus, arctus, nardus, dialectus, ſynodus, methodus, periodus, &c. *Gen.* i. Hæc ficus, acus, tribus, porticus, manus, *Genus*. Hæc domus, *G.* i. *vel* us. *Sed*

Tolle me, mu, *primo numero*; mi, miſq; *ſecundo*. Hoc virus, pelagus, vulgus. Hic vel hæc ficus, pampinus, phaſelus, lecythus, atomus, groſſus, pharus, Paradiſus, *Gen.* i. Penus, ſpecus, *Gen.* us. Linter, *Gen.* tri.

Excepted from *Creſcens nomen acutè*.

Hic ſol, ſolis: mus, muris. glis, gliris: mons, pons, fons, oriens, torrens, elephas, adamas, *g.* ntis. Hic tapes, lebes, magnes, *g.* ētis. Senio, ternio, *g.* ōnis. Pes, neſrens, *g.* dis, Thorax, vervex, phœnix, bombyx, *g.* cis. Seps, hydrops, *g.* pis. gryps, gryphis: as, aſſis; *and Nouns belonging to it, as* dodrans, deunx, &c. meridies, *g.* ei. Hic & hoc ſal, *pl.* hi ſales. Hoc mel, fel, *g.* llis. Hoc far, ver, æs, thus, rus, jus, crus, pus, *g.* ris. Os, oris: os, oſſis: lac, lactis: cor, cordis: vas, vaſis. Hic vel hæc python, bubo, *g.* ōnis. Serpens, rudens, *g.* tis. Lynx, lymax, perdix, calx, *g.* cis. grus gruis, ſus ſuis, ſcrobs ſcrobis, bos bovis, dies diei, *pl.* hi dies.

Excepted from *Gravitèr creſcentia*.

Hæc caſſis (*an helmet*) cuſpis, *g.* dis. compes, *g.* dis. teges, ſeges, *g.* tis. arbor, bacchar, *g.* ris forfex, carex, hiſtrix, coxendix, appendix, filix, *g.* cis. hæc grando grandinis, pecus pecŭdis, ſupellex ſupellectilis, *pl.* hæc ſupellectilia. Fides fidei. Hoc cadaver, ſpinther, ſuber, tuber, uber, gingiber, lacer, piper, papaver, cicer, ſiſer, *g.* ĕris: æquor, marmor, ador, pecus,

pecus, *g.* ŏris: hoc iter itineris.

Hic vel hæc cardo, margo, *g.* inis. Pulvis, cinis, *g.* ĕris. Obex, pumex, culex, ramex, imbrex, natrix, onyx, silex, *g.* icis: adeps, forceps, *g.* ipis: anas, anătis.

Adjectives.

The Article before them, sheweth the Gender of Adjectives.

But note, Hic celer, hic & hæc celeris, & hoc celere, *g.* ris, &c. *So are declined* Acer, campester, volucer, celeber, saluber, pedester, equester, palustер, alacer, sylvester, &c.

Comparing of Adverbs.

There be Degrees of Comparison, the Positive, durus *hard; the Comparative,* durior *harder or more hard; the Superlative,* durissimus *hardest, or most hard.*

So tristis, tristior, tristissimus: prudens, prudentior, prudentissimus &c. *Regular Comparison is made by changing the first finall* (i) *in the Positive, into* ior *and* issimus.

Positives in (er) *make the Superlative in* errimus, *as* tener, tenerior, tenerrimus.

Derivatives from dico, facio, volo, & loquor, *are compared by* entior *&* entissimus; *as* maledicus, maledicentior, maledicentissimus. *So* beneficus, bene-

volus, magniloquus, &c. *These are irregular*, Bonus, melior, optimus: malus, pejor, pessimus: magnus, major, maximus: parvus, minor, minimus: multum, plus, plurimum, &c.

Humilis, humilior, humillimus. *So also* facilis, docilis, gracilis, agilis, similis, *Superl*: illimus.

Some are defectives, as opimus, opimior: novus, novissimus: potior, potissimus, &c.

Heteroclites. Monostichon.

1. Deficiunt. 2. Variant Heteroclita, sive. 3. Redundant.

Defectives 1 in Number. Tristichon.

1 Virtutes, 2 vitia, 3 & frumēta, 4 metalla, 5 liquores,
6 Ætates, 7 herbæ, 8 morbi, 9 artes, 10 Propria, 11 pensa,
Pluralem nolunt numerum, dum singula signent.
at 1 prudentia, 2 Desidia, 3 triticum, 4 aurum, 5 oleum, 6 puericia, 7 Salvia, 8 paralysis, 9 Grammatica, 10 Anglia, 11 cannabis, piper, *&c.*

Hic hesperus, pontus, fimus, limus, penus, vesper, sanguis, æther, nemo. Hæc gloria, salus, humus, quies, fames, tellus, valetudo, *&c.* Hoc lethum, cœnum, solum, vitrum, ver, lac, gluten, gelu, *&c. Pl. carent.*

Hi manes, majores, minores, antes, lemūres, aborigines, natales, cancelli, liberi, fasti, Gabii, *&c. singulari carent.*

Hæ

Hæ Phaleræ, manubiæ, antiæ, induciæ, insidiæ, minæ, excubiæ, Nonæ, Calendæ, idus, nugæ, tricæ, quisquiliæ, thermæ, exequiæ, diræ, cunæ, inferiæ, feriæ, primitiæ, plagæ (*nets*) valvæ, divitiæ, nuptiæ, lactes, grates, es, es, Thebæ, Athenæ, *&c. singulari carent. Adde* Literæ, *an epistle*, fortunæ, *an estate*, blanditiæ, clitellæ, facetiæ, gerræ, reliquiæ, tenebræ, scopæ, vindiciæ. *Sometimes* Furiæ, Parcæ, *&c.* Hæc mœnia, tesqua, præcordia, lustra (*dennes*) mapalia, arma, bellaria, munia, castra, justa, sponsalia, rostra, *for a Pulpit.* crepundia, cunabula, exta, effata, magalia, compita, oblivia, viscera, Bacchanalia, *and other Feasts of Heathens, singulari carent.*

Defectives 2 in Case.

1 *Aptotes, as* hoc nihil *invariabile. So* hoc opus, (*need*) fas, nil, instar, pondo, gry, gummi, frugi, *and all ending in* u, cornu, genu, tonitru, *Pl:* ua: tempe, tot, quot, *and all cardinall numbers from* quatuor *to* centum.

2 *Monoptotes, as* noctu, natu, jussu, injussu, promptu, permissu, actu, *Pl: Ac:* actus: inficias, ingratiis, sponte, expes, &c.

3 *Diptotes.* Fors forte, impetis impete, repetundarum repetundis, tantundem tantidem, suppetiæ suppetias, vicem vice, plus pluris, jugeris jugere, *have the Plurall number.*

4 *Triptotes,* Verber, verberis, verbere: pretis,

precem, prece: opis, opem, ope, *help*: *Pl.* hæc verbera, hæ preces, hæ opes, *riches*; *and have all Cases.*

Vis, *Ac:* vim, *Ab:* vi: *Pl.* hæ vires, *&c.* Vesper, *Dat.* vesperi, *Acc.* vesperum, *Ab.* vespere, *Pl. car:* Ambage, ambages, ambagibus.

Nemo caret Genito, quinto, numeroq; secundo.
All words want the Vocative that cannot be spoken To.

2 Nouns Varying.

Sing: Pergamus, *Pl.* pergama. Supellex, *Pl.* supellectilia. Hic Mænalus *Pl.* hæc Mænala. *So* Dindymus, Ismarus, Tartărus, Taygĕtus, Tænarus, Massicus, Gargarus, carbasus, *Pl:* bæc a. Hic locus, *Pl:* hi loci, & hæc loca. *So* Sibilus, jocus, Avernus. Hoc rastrum, *Pl.* hi rastri & hæc rastra. *So are* capistrum, filum, frænum. *But* hoc cœlum, Argos. *Pl.* hi cœli, Argi. Hoc nundinum, *Pl.* hæ nundinæ. Hoc epulum; hæ epulæ. *So* delicium & exuvium. hoc balneum, *Pl.* hæ balneæ, & hæc balnea.

Nounes Redundant in Case.

No. baculus, baculum *&c. Gen.* mœnium & mœniorum, Saturnalia & Saturnaliorum *&c. Dat.* Quinquatriis vel Quinquatribus *&c.* poematis & poematibus *&c. Voc.* agne & agnus *&c. Abl.* igne & igni *&c.*

Redun-

Redundant in Declenſion.

7.

Laurus, pinus, cornus *(trees)* & colus, domus, lacus, *have moſt caſes of the ſecond and fourth Declenſion.*

Here are added to the Heteroclites, Nounes that differ from the common termination of the Caſes.

1. Dea, mula, equa, liberta, *make the Dat. and Abl. Pl. in* abus. Filia, nata, anima, is *or* abus. Ambo, ambæ, ambo, *make the Dat. and Abl.* ambobus, ambabus, ambobus. *So doth* Duo.

2. Agnus, lucus, vulgus, chorus, fluvius, & populus (*people*) *make the Voc.* e *or* us. Deus *Voc* Deus.

3 *Theſe make the Accuſative in* im. Vim, ravim, tuſſim, ſitim, magudarim. amuſſim, Charibdim, Tibrim, Ararim. *Abl.* i.

4 *Theſe in* im *or* em. Buris, pulvis, clavis, ſecuris, puppis, navis, torquis, turris, reſtis, febris, bipennis, aqualis. *Ab.* e *vel* i.

Months in er *and* is, *make the Abl. in* i.

Moſt Nounes not increaſing, and Nounes increaſing long, if they end in two Conſonants; and all that make the Abl. in i, *except Comparatives, make the G. Pl. in* ium.

Some are excepted, as canum, vatum, patrum, apum *&c.*

Bos

Bos *Ge.* bovis *&c. Pl.* boves, boum, bobus *vel* bubus *&c.*

4. Acus, lacus, arcus, tribus, ficus, ſpecus, quercus, partus, portus, veru. *Pl.* hi artus. *Dat. & Abl.* ubus.

Ieſus, Jeſu, Jeſum, Jeſu.

5. *All Nounes of the fifth Declenſion want the Ge: Dat: and Abl: Plurall. except* res, ſpecies, facies, acies, dies.

Brieſe Rules of Syntax to be learned *memoriter.*

1. De quatuor Concordantiis.

Imperſonalia ponuntur abſolutè ſine Nominativo.

1. *Verbum Perſonale conjungitur Nominativo, eodem Numero & Perſonâ.*

2. *Adjectivum conjungitur Subſtantivo, eodem Numero, Genere, & Caſu.*

3. *Relativum refertur ad Antecedens, eodem Genere, Numero, & Perſonâ.*

4. *Poſterius Subſtantivum idem ſignificans cum priore, in eodem Caſu ponitur, (per Appoſitionem.)*

Suppoſita ad homines pertinentia, ſæpe ſubaudiuntur.

Verbum Infinitum, membrum orationis, & quodlibet Subſtantivatum, Suppoſiti loco uſurpantur.

Concordantia fit aliquando, non voce, ſed per ſignificationem æquivalentem. (per Syntheſin.)

Plura Suppoſita Singularis Numeri, vel unum Pluraliter

Pluraliter significans, Plurale verbum, Adjectivum vel Relativum admittunt, quod cum digniore (i. priore) Supposito, conveniet Genere vel Personâ.

De Syntaxi Casuum.

Nominativus (*hath the signes* A *or* The.

1. *Nom: præcedit Verbum.*

2. *Nom: sequitur Verbum quandocunque apponitur Nominativo Verbi. (Note that it is put by Apposition after* sum, forem, fio, existo. *After Verbs Passives of calling, as* nominor, habeor, *&c. and verbs of gesture, as* sedeo, sto, *&c. and note that Adjectives come after Verbs thus as well as Substantives.)*

Genitivus. (*hath the signe* Of.)

1. *Gen: est posterius duorum Substantivorum.*

2. *Gen: regitur ab Adjectivo significante desiderium, notitiam, ignorantiam, memoriam, oblivionem, &c. (and most Adjectives, when the signe (* of *) is before the English Substantive.)*

3. *Gen: regitur ab Adjectivo Neutrali, & verbali in* (ax.)

4. *Gen: regitur à participio in Nomen mutato.*

5. *Gen: reg: à Participio, Interrogativo, Numerali, Comparativo & Superlativo partitivis significantibus.*

6. *Gen: reg: à Verbo æstimandi.*

7. *Gen: reg: à* satago, misereor, misereſco.

8. *Gen:*

8. *Gen. reg. ab* interest, refert & est, *præter Ablativos*, meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ, cujâ.

9. *Gen. reg. ab Adverbio loci, temporis, aut quantitatis.*

10. *Gen. significat* in Urbe, *cum proprium nomen Urbis sit primæ vel secundæ Declinationis, & singularis numeri.*

Dativus, (*hath the signes* to *or* for.

1. *Dativus regitur à Substantivo.*

2. *Dat. reg. ab Adjectivo significante commodum, incommodum, similitudinem, dissimilitudinem, contrarietatem, voluptatem, submissionem, relationem*, &c.

3. *Dat. r. à verbo Passivo* (*or an Ablative with a Prepositon.*)

4. *D. r. à quolibet Verbo acquisitivè posito.*

5. *D. r. à verbo cõmodandi, incõmodandi, comparandi, dandi, reddendi, promittendi, solvendi, imperandi, nunciandi, fidendi, obsequendi, resistendi, irascendi, minandi, eripiendi, ignoscendi, et a Verbo* Sum *et compositis.*

6. *D. r. à multis verbis compositis, cum* præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, inter: *et ab* Est *pro* Habeo.

7. *D. r. ab Impersonalibus* libet, licet, placet, vacat, patet, liquet, stat, accidit, evenit, expedit, certum est, &c.

8. *D. reg. à Participiis Passivis, et Verbalibus in* bilis.

9. *D. r. ab adverbiis*, obviam, similiter, &c.

10. *D. reg. ab Interjectionibus*, hei, væ.

Accusat:

Accuſativus : *hath the ſignes*, A *or* The.

1. *Accuſat. ſequitur quodlibet Verbum Tranſitivum.*

2. *Acc: præcedit Verbum Infinitum.* (*with the ſigne* That.)

3. *Accuſ. ſequitur Verbum Intranſitivum Infiniti modi, cum apponitur Accuſativo præcedenti Verbum. So do Adjectives, and not only in the Accuſative, but alſo in other Caſes.*

4. *Acc: regitur à Præpoſitionibus.* Ad, apud, ante, adverſum, adverſus, cis, citra, circum, circiter, circa, contra, erga, extra, infra, inter, intra, juxta, ob, pone, per, prope, propter, ſecundum, poſt, trans, ultra, ſupra, præter, uſque, ſecus, verſus, penes, (*quæ duo Accuſativis poſtponuntur, & tenus Genitivis Pluralibus.*) In *cum ſignificat* (*in*) *Anglicè, regit Ablativum; cum mutat ſignificationem, regit Acc:*

5. *Acc: regitur a Præpoſitione in Compoſitione.*

6. *Acc: ſignificat ad urbem, ſine Præpoſitione,* Ad.

7. *Acc: ponitur per Synechdochen poſt Adjectiva, Participia, & Verba Neutra.* (*Synechdoche here is when the* Government *is not proper, but muſt be expounded by* Habens, *as* candet dentes, *i.* habens dentes candidos. *So* Nuda pedes, diſcincta latus, laniata capillos. *i.* habens nudos pedes, &c.

Accuſativus duplex ſequitur verbum rogandi, docendi, induendi, exuendi et ſimilia. Poſterior manet in Paſſivis.

Vocativus.

Vocativus. (*hath the signe* ô.)

Vocativus vocat, et regitur ab Interjectione vocandi.

Ablativus. (*signes* in, with, by, from, than, &c.

1. *Ablativus regitur à Substantivis,* Opus, usus, (*for need.*)

2. *Abl. r. à comparativo expositio per quàm* (than.)

3. *Abl. r. ab Adjectivis,* Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, extorris: *et à Participiis,* Natus, prognatus, creatus, cretus, satus, ortus, editus.

4. *Abl. r. à verbo abundandi, carendi, evacuandi, implendi, onerandi, exonerandi.*

5. *Abl. reg. immediatè, à* fungor, fruor, utor, dignor, vescor, &c.

6. *Ab. reg. à Præpositionibus,* à, ab, abs, de, è, ex, cum, pro, in, (*cum non mutat significationem*) præ, palam, sine, absque, tenus. Sub, super, subter, *Accusativo et ablativo serviunt.*

7. *Abl. reg. à præpositione subauditâ, vel in compositione.*

8. *Abl. significat instrumentum, causam, modum actionis post Verbum; et pretium rei: præter Genitivos Neutrales,* tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris: *cum Compositis.*

9. *Abl. sig. causam, et formam vel modum rei, post Nomen.*

10. *Ab.*

10. *Ab. significat ab urbe, sine Præpositione.*

11. *Ab. ponitur absolutè, sine regimine independenter.*

Participia, Gerundia, & Supina, regunt Casus Verborum à quibus derivantur.

Omnis Casus præter Accusativum Transitivum, manet in Passivis, ut ordinatur in Activis Regulis.

Divers Cases.

Quilibet casus, 1 *Ponitur per Appositionem.* 2 *Respondet quæstioni.* 3 *Copulatur per Conjunctionem,* Et, atque, que, quoq;, ac, nec, neque, aut, vel, ve, seu, sive, nisi, quam, &c.

Nominativus vel Accusativus. 1 *Regitur ab Adverbiis,* en, ecce. 2 *Reg: ab Interjectionibus,* heu, proh, ô.

Gen. vel Dat. reg. à communis, alienus, immunis, similis.

Gen. vel Ac: 1 *Regitur à* Reminiscor, obliviscor, recordor, & memini. 2 *Regitur ab Impersonalibus,* Pœnitet, tædet, miseret, misereſcit, pudet, piget:

Gen: vel Abl: 1 *Regitur ab Adjectivo copiæ vel inopiæ.* 2 *Reg: ab Adjectivis* dignus, indignus. 3 *Reg. à verbo* accusandi, monendi, absolvendi. 4 *Gen. vel Ab. significat qualitatem, laudem, vituperium, post* sum, *vel post Nomen Substantivum.*

Dat: duplex reg: à Sum, *& quibusdam aliis Verbis.*

Dat: vel Ab. significat in urbe (sine Præpositione) cum nomen urbis sit tertiæ Declinationis, vel Pluralis Numeri.

Ac: vel Abl: significat mensuram rei, post Adjectiva.

2 *Signifi-*

2 *Significat ſpatium temporis, aut ſpatium loci poſt Verba.*

Domus *et* Rus *uſurpantur ut Propria urbium, in* Gen: Dat: Acc: Ablativo.

Humi, domi, militiæ, belli *uſurpantur in* Genitivo, *ut Propria urbium, primæ vel ſecundæ Declinationis.*

De Gerundiis, &c.

Gerundium in Di, *regitur à Subſtantivo vel Adiectivo.*

Gerun: in Do *regitur ab Ablativis Præpoſitionibus, vel ponitur ſine Præpoſitione.*

Gerun: in Dum, *regitur ab Accuſativis Præpoſitionibus, vel ponitur Abſolutè cum Impersonali* Eſt, *et Dativo.*

Gerundium, cum ſit Adjectivum, cohæret cum Subſtantivo, quod à Gerundio regeretur.

Supinum prius regitur à Verbo, Participio, *vel Gerundio ſignificante motum ad locum.*

Supinum poſterius, regitur ab Adjectivo.

Modus Optativus, 1 *regitur ab Adverbio optandi.* 2 *Optat ſine Adverbio expreſſo.* 3 *Uſurpatur pro Imperativo.*

Subjunctivus regitur ab Adverbio, vel Conjunctione.

Infinitivus, 1 *Eſt poſterius duorum Verborum.* 2 *Ponitur abſolutè, Subſtantivatum.* 3 *Ponitur per Enallagen, pro Imperfecto Indicativi.*

6. Figuræ Dictionis.

Addit principio 1 *Prothesis*, *sed* 2 *Aphæresis aufert.* 3 *Syncope de medio tollit, sed* 4 *Epenthesis infert. Detrahit* 5 *Apocope,* 6 *Paragoge finibus addit.*

Examples.

1 Gnatus *pro* natus. 2 Temnere *pro* contemnere. 3 Petiit *pro* petivit: Deûm, *pro* Deorum. 4 Appocope *pro* Apocope. Relligio *pro* religio. 5 Viden' *pro* videsne? 6 Dicier *pro* dici.

Examples to the Rules of Syntax, which being learned by Lectures, and well parsed, the Rules will be fully understood.

Concords.

Præceptor meus docet me audientem.
Ego audiam Præceptorem meum docentem:
Qui docebit utilem scientiam bonarum literarum.
O Præceptor mi! utinam darem mercedem quam mereris.
Nos pueri, qui adhuc sumus ignari, docemur à magistris nostris.
Ut speramus, evademus doctiores.

Figurative Concord.

Sed pars nostrûm otiosi sumus.
At otiari damnosum erit, et studere esset utilius.
Aperite aliquis ostium quod occlusistis: nam Ludimagister & Hypodidascalus adventant ambo, quos equidem advenientes video.
Et ego et tu culpabimur ab illis, nisi parati simus ad reddendam rationem studii nostri.

Apposition Concord.

Ni fallor, tu et Antonius Sucleius neglectores officiorum, puniemini.

Ex.

Examples to the Rules for the Caſes,&c.

The Nominative Caſe.

Hypocrita eſt dealbatum ſepulchrum.
Sed videtur pius, & haberetur ſanctus.
Sic princeps tenebrarum, apparet angelus lucis,

The Gen: Caſe.

Amator ſtudiorum metet fructum laboris.
Puer capax diſciplinæ, appetens eſſet ſcientiæ.
Et cum conſcius ſit ignorantiæ ſuæ, & cupidus doctrinæ.
Si memor fuerit præceptorum præceptoris, peritus evadet rei literariæ.
Et non tantum audiet doctior duorum, ſed doctiſſimus multorum exiſtet.
Quid autem utilitatis quidam diſcipulorũ referunt?
Qui primi omnium, rerum malarum ſatagunt.
Si literas nihili æſtiment, illorum miſereor.
Sed meâ nihil refert; horum plurimum intereſt.
Nunc dierum ubicunque locorum fuerint, parum temporis in ſtudiis literarum impendunt.
Ego verò, dum domi vixerim, in ſcholâ verſatus, memor ero futuri:
Ut ſive Londini, ſive Oxoniæ, ſive alibi locorum ſim victurus; beneficio Dei, vivam fælicior.

Dat; Caſe.

Dative Case.

Præceptor ſit alter pater diſcipulis ſuis: diſcipuli ſint filii præceptori.
Labor eſt utilis corpori, & deſidia eſt permicioſa animæ.
Anima verò ei vilis eſt, cui corpus nimis charum.
Similis parenti es, at non ſimilis parentis. Nam tui mores ſunt contrarii ejus moribus.
Filium ſupplicem eſſe patri, jucundum eſt patri.
Quod proprium eſt avaro, commodum paucis eſt, commune nullis, (vel nullorum).
Non omnibus dormio, nec cuilibet ſum domi.
Virtus laudatur omnibus, petitur paucis (vel ab omnibus, à paucis).
Prodeſto quibus potes. Noceto nulli, etſi læſerit te.
Non compara te dignioribus. Da petentibus, redde dantibus. Promitte paucis, ſolve omnibus.
Ratio (ſic nos jubet Ethica) imperet affectibus:
Cave cui narras ſecreta, & cui fidis.
Fortioribus ne repugnes (etſi te oppugnent) cumque iraſcantur tibi; non minare illis, qui poſſint eripere tibi vitam.
Viri tamen verè fortes ſupplicibus ignoſcent.
Adjunge te bonis, qui conſulant tibi.
Submitte te ſuperioribus, nè obſint tibi.
Præfer virtutem voluptati: poſtpone voluptatem virtuti.
Accumbe ſtudiis diligenter: ſed interpone tuis interdum gaudia curis; ut labori ſufficias.

—Cum ſit otium pueris, libet quibuſdam ludere, quantiſper liceat illis.
Sed non placet mihi otiari; quòd expedit omnibus cum ſibi vacat, chartis impalleſcere; quò fiant amabiles bonis, admirandi omnibus.
Væ deſidioſis nebulonibus; et hei mihi, qui tamdiù vixerim ſimiliter talibus, inutiliter mihi.

Accuſative Caſe.

Mane citus lectum fuge, mollem diſcute ſomnum.
Templum adeas ſupplex, & venerare Deum.
Ferunt Socratem dixiſſe, Hoc ſcio me nihil ſcire.
Sed ſciendum eſt Chriſtianis ſe eſſe peccatores.
Poſcant igitur Deum remiſſionem peccatorum, per Jeſum Chriſtum.
Orent eum hoc, ut doceat illos viam ſalutis.
Et ut induantur Chriſti juſtitiam, per fidem.
Diſce ſedulus cum adeas Scholam, ut proficiſcaris Oxoniam, niſi malles inter ruſticos verſari.
Mulieres (citra modeſtiam) incedunt tectæ vultum, revelatæ humeros. (*this is only Poëticall phraſe.*)

Vocative Caſe.

Heus Antoni. Quid vis Jacobe? O bone puer, audi me lectionem, quam præceptor docuit nos.

Ablative Caſe.

Opus eſt diſcipulo doctrinâ magiſtri. Uſus eſt Magiſtro pecuniâ diſcipuli.

Si prognatus sis parentibus eminentioribus vulgo hominum, & virtute præditis: ne sis contentus nobilitate partu, si partâ careas.

Sed te dignum Majoribus præbe. Si enim abundaveris horum divitiis, & virtutum officiis non fungaris, spoliaberis eorum Imaginibus, dedecore onerandus.

Fruere igitur aliorum insaniâ, & utere tempore; quod nisi feceris, nemo te dignabitur honore, nullâ dignitate (vel nullius dignitatis) potieris; sed privatus omnibus honoribus, brevi vesceris siliquis & pane secundo.

Virtute decet non sanguine niti.

Omnia fiant à te, quasi coram Deo; & cum Deo, nam quæ suscepta sunt ab hominibus absque Deo, successu carent.

Mente meâ emotâ cardine rationis, amicis reclamantibus, discessi studiis, egressus scholâ ut agris, sylvis, otio vertarer.

Quid fuit in causâ? Præceptoris irâ in me excandescente; negligentiâ meâ solito commotior, manum meam percussit ferulâ.

Cæsurus nates virgis Orbiliano furore, quod nullâ sedulitate studuerim.

Alioqui summâ clementiâ, pro suâ humanitate, studiosos tractat.

Magnâ operâ constabunt pueris, literæ; multo oleo, parentibus.

Non emuntur nucibus; sed tanti, quanti ulla res præterea; nec tamen pluris venduntur, sed minoris, quam valent.

Præ-

Præceptore noſtro (Ludimagiſter audit nomine, re erat orbilius, Scotus patriâ,!) vociferante horrendis modis:

Nos diſcipuli timore pallidi, trepidi pœnis futuris eramus. Et ego è Scholâ egreſſus, Eboraco diſceſſi, iturus domum.

Divers Caſes.

Georgi Philomuſe, quos libros habes? non multos, Grammaticam & cæteros. Quibus utuntur provectiores? Græcis quibuſdam authoribus.

Ecce Achilles! en Therſiten! heu pietas! proh fidem!

Hoc commune eſt omnium, vel omnibus.

Similis patri, [quoad formam] ſimilis patris [quoad mores.]

Reminiſcere beneficiorum, vel beneficia.

Obliviſcere injuriarum, vel injurias.

Miſeret me tui, quem ſic tædet laboris; me quidem pœnitet, pudet & piget negligentiæ.

Quid refert crumenam eſſe plenam nummis, cum caput ſit vacuum cerebro, & inane rationis.

Ne ſis indignus Majorum vel Majoribus.

Accuſas me negligentiæ, vel negligentiâ; tu ipſe damnaris furti, vel furto.

Præceptor nos admonuit officii, & non abſolvet delicto.

Puer eſt ſummo ingenio, (vel ingenii,) ſed nullâ virtute, (vel virtutis.)

Si literæ tibi voluptati fuerint; tu parentibus & præceptori cordi eris.
Non doces me literas; cur rogor à te mercedem?

Measure, Time and Place.

Asser hic pedem crassus est, pollicem latus, duas ulnas longus, (vel pede, pollice, duabus ulnis.)
Totam hanc noctem, altum dormivi; sextâ horâ surrexi; contuli me ad Scholam, mille passus à nostris ædibus distantem, (vel passibus.)
Ruri (vel rure) natus fui, domi nutritus, cum tres annos natus essem, annis aliquot sub præceptore rustico merui: non longo post tempore, Londinum profectus sum; Londino, Oxoniam; cum Oxoniæ bis quadriennium studendi causâ permansissem; rus redii: ubi mallem humi jacere, quàm belli, quàm militiæ vivere. Mallem etiam Oxoniæ vel Athenis, salem lingere, quàm Gabiis, Tyburi, Carthagine, vel Londini, genio indulgere.

Gerunds, Supines and Moods.

Si sit mihi opportunitas * commodandi tibi (*or* tui) paratus sum ad * accommodandum tibi (vel te.)

— * *Gerunds and also made Adjectives.*

Amico enim amico opitulandum est: hic modus est conservandi amicitiam, (vel conservandæ amicitiæ, vel conservandi amicitiarum.)
Ex otiando torpescimus, laborando vegetamur.
Sum cupidus emendi merces, & equitandum est, mihi

mihi Londinum, illas emptum, (vel ad emendum illas, vel ad illas emendas.)
Audiendo turpia dictu, videndo turpia factu, & inhoneſta viſu, juvenes corrumpuntur.
Puero famelico eundum eſt ad piſtoris, emptum panem (vel ad emendum panem) ad ſatisfaciendum latranti ſtomacho.

Moods.

Utinam memoriter tenerem lectionem. Ipſe videris. *Looke thou to that.*
Cum luſerim ſeſquihoram, eſt mihi animus revertendi ad ſtudia: cupio enim diſcere, ſed hoc tempore, animus eſt paratior ludere. Lude ſi velis; ſed ludere damnoſum eſt; ſtudere utile.
Quando lupus intonuerit, agnus trepidare, ſupplicare, ut parcat innocenti.

A more commodious and compendious Method for making Latine, than vulgarly used.

The first Declension,

am, arum, a, as, is, æ: Fæmina, pulchra & solers.

The practise of this, is thus. Note in what Number and Case the Substantive is found, by these inverted Terminations, and then make the Adjectives agree with it: (which will be the easier, if they be first declined together in the order of the Cases.) As for Example. Sing: Ac: Fæminam pulchram & solertem. *Pl: Gen:* Fæminarum pulchrarum & solertium. *Sing. Nom:* fæmina pulchra & solers. *Voc:* fæmina pulchra & solers: *Abl:* fæminâ pulchrâ & solerte vel solerti: *Pl: Ac:* fæminas pulchras & solertes. *Pl: Dat:* & *Ab:* fæminis pulchris & solertibus: *Sing. Gen:* fæminæ pulchræ & solertis. *Dat:* fæminæ pulchræ & solerti. *Pl. Nom. & Voc.* fæminæ pulchræ & solertes. *Et sic de cæteris.*

The second Declension.

orum, um, $\frac{e}{er}$, os, o, is, i. Magister bonus & prudens.

Neu-

Neuters.

um, is, orum, i, a, o. Regnum fœlix & proſperum.

The third Declenſion.

em, *, is, um, ibus, e, i. Pater noſter amantior.

Neuters.

is, e, a, *, ibus, um, i. Corpus puerile tenerum.

Neuters in al, ar, e.

is, i, *, ibus, ium, ia, { animal, calcar, cubile } { mœum, mœlius.

The fourth Declenſion.

um, üum, u, ibus, fructus maturus, mitis.

Neuters.

üa, üum, u, ibus. genu flexum, laudabile.

The fifth Declenſion.

em, ei, es, erum, ebus, e. facies deformis, infœlix.

The ſignes of the Moods and Tenſes, &c.

Indic. Mood Active and Paſſive.

1 *Thou didſt, waſt.* 2 *we have, have been.* 3 *they do, are.* 4 *thou ſhalt, wilt be.* 5 *thou hadſt, hadſt been.*

6 *I did, was.* 7 *he doth, he is.* 8 *we did, were.* 9 *they will, ſhall be.* 10 *we had, had been.* 11 *I have, have been.* 12 *they did, were.* 13 *They have, have been.* 14 *ye had, had been.* 15 *we ſhall, will be.* 16 *I had, had been.* 17 *I do, am.* 18 *he did, was.* 19 *we do, are.* 20 *thou haſt, haſt been.* 21 *ye do, are.* 22 *he hath, hath been.* 23 *ye have, have been.* 24 *ye will, ſhall be.* 25 *he had, had been.* 26 *I will, will be.* 27 *they had, had been.* 28 *he ſhall, ſhall be.* 29 *thou doeſt, art.* 30 *ye did, were.*

Imperative Mood.

1 *Let us, let us be.* 2 *do thou, be thou.* 3 *let them, let them be.* 4 *let him, let him be.* 5 *do ye, be ye.*

Opt: Pot: and Subjunct: Moods.

1 *I might, ſhould be.* 2 *when we, if we be.* 3 *I wiſh they have, have been.* 4 *we may, may be.* 5 *I wiſh ye had, had been.* 6 *when thou didſt, waſt.* 7 *although he had, had been.* 8 *we ſhould, ſhould be.* 9 *I wiſh he did, was.* 10 *I wiſh ye do, be.* 11 *I may, may be.* 12 *I wiſh they did, were.* 13 *when ye ſhall, ſhall be.* 14. *we might, might be.* 15 *I wiſh he hath, hath been.* 16 *I wiſh thou wilt, wilt be.* 17 *they may, may be.* 18 *thou could'ſt, could'ſt be.* 19 *when thou doeſt, art.* 20 *I may—hereafter, may be—hereafter.* 21 *although ye did, were.* 22 *when we ſhall, ſhall be.* 23 *when thou haſt, haſt been.* 24 *ye may, may be.* 25 *I wiſh I had, had been.* 16 *I wiſh I did, were.* 27 *if I did, were.* 28 *If I ſhall,*

ſhall

ſhall be. 29 *we may—hereafter, may be—hereafter.* 30 *if we have, have been.*

Infinitive Mood.

1 *To have or had, have or had been.* 2 *to-- to be--* 3 *to--hereafter, to be--hereafter.*

The Uſe hereof is thus.

1. *Let theſe Verbs next following be conjugated throughout, with the Engliſh.*

1 Laudo. 2 Moneo. 3 Scribo. 4 Punio.

Let theſe Verbs now following, be conjugated in their firſt Perſon Singular only, through all their Moods and Tenſes.

1 Domo. 2 jubeo. 3 jungo. 4 haurio.
1 Seco. 2 moveo. 3 tango. 4 amicio.

Neuters.

1 Sto. 2 luceo. 3 vivo. 4 venio.

Neuters of Paſſive Engliſh.

1 Ægroto. 2 valeo 3 tepeſco. *adde* 2 audeo, auſus.

Deponents having active Engliſh.

1 Conor. 2 tueor. 3 loquor, 4 experior.

When

When theſe (or ſuch like) Verbs be well conjugated memoritèr, *let them be turned by theſe Engliſh ſigns (before) into their ſeveral Moods, Tenſes, Numbers and Perſons both in the Active and Paſſive voyces.-- as for example.*

1. *Thou diaſt praiſe,* laudabas. *thou waſt praiſed,* laudabaris. *we have praiſed,* laudavimus. *we have been praiſed,* laudati fuimus, &c. *So in the other Verbs, throughout all their Moods,* &c.

This will ſoon perfect Children in the 2 *firſt Concords, and the Relative (but for its Caſe) is like an Adjective.*

FINIS.

Directions to Parse.

1. NAme what Part of Speech in Order of Construction, and not as they are placed in the Lecture, as followeth.

1. * is a *Noun Substantive* of the * Declension.

2. * is a *Noune Adjective* of three Terminations, or three Articles: if it be a *Comparative*, or *Superlative*, Compare it, and then Decline it.

3. * is a *Pronoune, Substantive, Adjective*, or *Relative*.

4. * is a *Verb*. Tell of what Kind and Conjugation.

5. * is a *Participle* of the * Tense, comming of the *Verb* *.

6. What *Gerund, Supine*, or *Indeclinable Part* the word is.

Then Decline to the Gen. Case, and the Verb in the Conjugation.

Then tell 1, What Number and Case the *Substantive* is, and why: and so give the Syntax Rule for it. 2, What Gender it is, and then give the Gender Rule for it. First the Rule it belongs to; and if that do not prove it, then give the Exception after it.

Tell what Number, Case, and Gender the *Adjective* is, and with what *Substantive* it agreeth;

eth; then give the Concord Rule. If a *Verb* come between the *Substantive* and the *Adjective*; say, Commeth after the *Verb* *, and agreeth with *, that comes before it; and give that Rule.

Tell 1, what Case the *Relative* is, and give the Syntax Rule of a *Substantive* for it.

2. What Number, Gender, and Person it is; and with what Antecedent it agrees, and give the Concord Rule.

Tell, what Mood, Tense, Number, and Person the *Verb* is, and with what Nom: Case it agreeth: then give the Concord Rule. If it be a governed Mood, tell whereof, and why. Then give the Rule for the Preterperfect Tense, then for the Supine. If it be a *Compound Verb*, tell whereof, & give all the Rules for every change from the *Simple Verb*.

Directions to Parse in Latine.

OMnis pars Orationis est *Nomen, Pronomen, Verbum, Participium, Adverbium, Conjunctio, Præpositio*, vel *Interjectio*.

Nomen Substantivum est, primæ, secundæ, tertiæ, quartæ, quintæ Declinationis. Heteroclitum, Invariabile. Nominativi, Genitivi, Dativi, Accusativi, Vocativi, vel Ablativi Casûs; Singularis, Pluralis Numeri. Masculini, Fœminini, Neutrius, Communis, Dubii Generis.

Nomen

Nomen Adjectivum est trium Terminationum; vel trium Articulorum; Comparativi, Superlativi Gradus.

Pronomen est *Substantivum, Adjectivum, Relativum.*

Verbum est Personale vel Impersonale; Activum, Passivum, Neutrum, Deponens, Commune; Anomalum, Defectivum; Primæ, secundæ, tertiæ, quartæ Conjugationis; Indicativi, Imperativi, Optativi, Potentialis, Subjunctivi, Infinitivi Modi; Præsentis, Imperfecti, Perfecti, Pluſquam-perfecti, Futuri Temporis; Singularis, Pluralis Numeri; Primæ, secundæ, tertiæ Personæ.

Participium est Præsentis, Præteriti Temporis; Futuri in *rus*, Futuri in *dus*; Derivatum à *Verbo* *.

Præpositio servit Genit: Accusat: Ablat: casui.

Verbum	cohæret cum	Nominativo *.
Adjectivum	cohæret cum	Substantivo *.
Relativum	cohæret cum	Antecedente *.

Casus regitur à vel ab *, vel significat * post *, then give the Syntax Rule.

Directions to English Latine.

1. Read the English to a period.

2. Consider what part of Speech, every English word is: this may be knowne by their Signes.

A Noune Substantive may have *A* or *The* before it, as *A man, The house.* If you may put the word *Man* or *Thing* after it, it is some *Adjective*, as *A loving man, A good thing.* The *Pronounes* are all set downe by Name. *Participles* are known by their ending and signification. Some *Substantives* end in [*ing*] as the *Participle* of the Present Tense: But *Substantives* name a thing, and the *Participle* hath an Active signification of the *Verb*; and so have the *Gerunds* in *Di*, and *Do*; as *A child loving learning, & learning his lesson,* (or *his reading,*) *by learning shall profit*; *Puer amans doctrinam, et discens lectionem, proficiet discendo.*

More, before an *Adjective* is a signe of the Comparative Degree. *Most*, is a signe of the Superlative.

If a word can have none of these signes before it, it is likely some Indeclinable, or some signe of a *Verb*. *To*, or *To be* is a signe of a *Verb*, if the word be not the Name or Quality of a Thing; as *To love, To be loved.*

The Englishes of Ago *to doe*; Habeo, *to have*; Sum, *to be*; Volo, *to will*; Possum *to may or can*; in all Moods & Tenses & Persons, are onely the Signes, if they come before a *Verb*: But if they come before *a Noune* or *Pronoune*, they are not Signes but *Verbs*, as Hoc age, *doe this.* Habeo libros, *I have bookes.*

Pos-

Possum, *I am able*; Volo, *I am willing*, have often a *Verb* of the Infinitive Mood after them.

Then, know the Latine for every word; and note the Signes, to know them from the Parts of Speech. And note that sometims 2 or more Englisn words be made by one Latine word. Indeclinable; as, Quasi, *as if*; Reverà, *in very deed*.

Ly, in the end of a word, is a Signe of a Derivative Adverb.

When this is done looke out the *Principall Verb*. The first *Verb* is the Principall, except it be the Infinitive Mood, or have a *Conjunction* or *Relative* next before it; and then you must looke further.

Then Make the Nom. Case to it, & that *Verb* to agree with it. The Signes will shew the Mood & Tense. Make next all before & after that *Verb*, according to the Order of the words by Concord & Government.

Though the *Adjective* be before the *Substantive* in English, yet make the *Subst.* first, to make the *Adjective* by it. It is best to make your Latine first in your mind, & then write it fairly, with true spelling & pointing.

Lastly, Prove every word by Reason & Rule.

Obſervations for Parſing, Conſtruing, and making Latine.

A word is put in its Caſe, either by Government, and then in Parſing ſay, *Regitur à Verbo* **ab Adjectivo* *, &c. and then give the Reaſon & the Rule. Or els the cauſe of the Caſe lyeth in its owne ſignification; and then ſay, *ſignificat, Menſuram rei poſt Adjectivum* *, *ſignificat, Inſtrumentum, pretium rei poſt Verbum* *, &c. Having named what the Caſe ſignifies and follows, ſay the Rule. Nouns of the Common Gender ſignify both ſexes, but are uſed with a Maſculine *Adjective*, except they ſignify the Female ſex onely, as *Homo vata fuit.*

When an *Adjective* ſignifieth a Man or a *Woman*, *Homo* is often put away, and the *Adjective* is put in the Maſc: or Fem: Gender according to the Sex which it ſignifieth; as, *Petit prece Blandus Amicam.*

When the *Adjective* ſignifieth not a *Perſon*, but onely a *Thing*, *Res* is often put away, and the *Adjective* put in the Neuter Gender Subſtantivated, as *Amor vincit Omnia.* All Subſtantivated words are uſed in Conſtruction as *Subſtantives*; as, *Stultus, ſtulta loquitur.*

1, *Verbs* of the Infinitive Mood; 2 Technical words that ſignify nothing but themſelves; 3 And ſometime part of a ſentence, are ſubſtantivated

tivated Neuters, and belong to the third person singular: as 1, *Velle suum cuique est.* 2 *Magister est Nomen.* 3 *Regem Londinum venisse audito, Londinenses gavisi sunt. Noli me tangere est morbus.*

If there be more than one Nom: Case, Subst: or Antecedent: the *Verb*, *Adjective*, or *Relative* shall be the plurall Number, and agree in person and gender with the former Supposite, as; *I and thou that labour are to be praised, but thou and thy brother who are slothful, shall be punished: so thy father and mother, that know all thy manners, have threatned. Ego & tu qui laboramus, sumus laudandi: sed tu & frater qui estis desidiosi, puniemini; sic pater tuus & mater, qui sciunt mores tuos omnes, minati sunt.*

The Nom: Case is to be placed commonly before the *Verb.* But 1, if the *Verb* be the Imperative Mood; or 2, A Question be asked; or 3, If the signe [*it* or *there*] be before a *Verb*, that is not an Impersonal, then the Nom: Case is usually set after the *Verb*, in Latine, and after the signe of the *Verb* in English; as 1, *Do thou read, Lege tu*: 2, *Doest thou doubt, ? Dubitas tu ?* 3, *There is nothing that thou mayest doubt, Est nihil quod dubites.*

To find any *Supposite*, ask a Question by the word *Who* or *What*, put with the *Verb*, *Adjective*, or *Relative.* And the word that answe-

reth to that Queſtion, is the *Suppoſite*: Except a *Relative* come between, and then the *Relative* is the *Suppoſite*; as, *A good Boy, that is ſtudious, and readeth many books, ſhall get much learning*; *Puer bonus, qui eſt ſtudioſus & legit multos libros, acquiret multam doctrinam. Good what? Boy. Which what? Boy. Who ſhall get? the Boy.* So *Puer* is the *Suppoſite* in thoſe 3 Concords. But note that *Qui* is *Suppoſite* to *Eſt*, *ſtudioſus*, and *legit*, becauſe it comes next before them, though *Puer* anſwer the Queſtion to all. Then ask, *Many what? Books. Much what? Learning*: ſo you find *libros* and *doctrinam* to be the *Subſtantives*.

When the word, *That*, may be changed into, *Which*; *Qui* is the Latine word: Otherwiſe, *Ut*, and governes a Subjunctive Mood. If *Ut* be put away, the *Verb* is changed into the Infinitive Mood with an Accuſative Caſe before it, which muſt have the ſigne, *That*, before it in Engliſh. Now to find when the Accuſ. Caſe cometh before the Infin. Mood, and not followeth the foregoing *Verb* Tranſitively, ask a Queſtion by the word, *What*, put with the *Verb* going before; and then, if that latter part of the ſentence anſwer, it followeth the *Verb* Tranſitively, and not the ſingle Accuſative Caſe: as, *Let a Scholar know, that the vertues of the mind are the ſafeſt riches*; *Sciat diſcipulus*

ut

-ut virtutes animi sint tutissimæ divitiæ: or *Sciat discipulus virtutes animi tutissimas esse divitias, quæ nunquam peribunt, That* (*or which*) *will never perish.* Ask the Question, *Let a Scholar know what? That the vertues of, &c.* So the whole answer followes the *Verb*, and not *virtutes* only, but comes before the Inf. Mood *Esse*. It is of necessary note, to know what goeth before or follows *verbs*, by asking the Question: as in, *Difficile est Satyram non scribere. What is hard? Non scribere Satyram*; which is the *Suppositе* both to *Est* and *Difficile*. Many mistake *Est* for an Impersonal, and *Scribere* to be the latter of two *verbs*. In this and the like, Ignorants erre fowly, *&c.*

If the *Relative* come next before a *Verb* or *Adjective*, it is the Nom. Case, or *Substantive* to them. If not, it is governed of the *verb*, or any other word, as a *Substantive* is. So are *Interrogatives* and *Indefinites* used.

Note that *Qui*; *Interrogatives*, as *Quis? uter? &c.* and *Indefinites*, as *Qualis*, *&c.* be set before the word that governes them. But if you put, *Ille*, or the *Suppositе* in their place; the Construction will lye in Order both in English and Latine: as, *Est mihi Præceptor, quicum, quem comparem? cujus doctrina summa est; cujus morum facilitas, non minor: Talis est, qualem nunquam vidi; cui & cujus disciplina parentes me commiserunt:* Ha-

Habeo Præceptorem, comparem neminem illi, (vel cum illo:) doctrina illius est summa, facilitas morum illius non est minor. Nunquam vidi talem; Parentes commiserunt me illi, & disciplinæ illius. In this latter example, you see the word Governing, placed in order, before the word Governed, for explanation of the former example.

If in Parsing, you doubt whereof a word is governed, take another word out of the sentence, that it depends upon, and may stand in sence by themselves; and likely, the former word is the Governour of the latter, and note that one *Verb* may governe divers Cases.

Qui often stands for a double *Suppositе*; because it includes *Ille* in it, as; *Qui loquitur pauca, sapit*; id est, *ille sapit. Quod Machinaris, periculosum est.* There *Quod* is governed of *Machinaris* which agreeth with *Tu*, and *Illud* is *Suppositе* to *Est*, and *Periculosum*.

Of Concord, and other Construction of words.

A *verb* Personal must be made to agree with his Nom: Case in the same Number and person.

The *Adjective* with his *Substantive* in Number, Gender, and Case. The *Relative* with his *Antecedent*, in Number, Gender, and Person. And is ordered for Case, as a *Substantive*.

The Nom: Case.

1. Cometh before the *verb*.

2. Cometh

2. Cometh after a *verb* when it signifieth the same thing with the word that goeth before the *verb*.

3. Is governed of *En*, *ecce*, &c.

The Genitive Case.

Hath the signe, *Of*; and 1, is the latter of two *Substantives*. And when a *Substantive* of the Singular Number endeth in ['*s*], it shall be the Gen: Case, governed of the *Substantive* that followeth it; or is made by an *Adjective possessive*, as; *My fathers house*, *Patris domus*, or *paterna domus*. So, *His*, *Their*, *Whose* in the Pronounes, are made before a *Substantive*, by, *Ejus*, *eorum*; *Illius*, *illorum*; *Cujus*, *quorum*.

Of, is a signe of the Gen: Case after most *Adjectives* and after many *verbs*, beside the Accus: that followes the *verb* Transitively.

Exceptions.

The *Substantives*, *Opus* and *Usus* for *need*; The *Adjectives Dignus*, *indignus*; The *Participles*, *Natus*, *prognatus*, *satus*, *creatus*, *ortus*, *editus*, *genitus*; And *Verbs* of *depriving* and *unloading* and their *Participles*, governe an Ablative Case, with the signe, *Of*, before it.

Verbs Passives, and their *Participles*, and *Adjectives* in *bilis*, govern a Dative Case, with the signe, *Of*.

After *Verbs* of Accusing, condemning, absolving, warning, (beside the Acc: governed Transitively):

And

And after *Adjectives* of Plenty or want: And when the word ſignifyeth Praiſe, or diſpraiſe, or quality, after a *Noun* or *Verb Subſtantive*; *Of*, is a ſigne of the Genitive Caſe, or the Ablative.

Satago, *miſereor*, *miſereſco*, governe a Genitive Caſe without a ſigne. And ſometime *Reminiſcor*, *obliviſcor*, *recordor*, and *memini*.

Of, taken for *Concerning*, or, *Out of*, is an Ablative Prepoſition, made by *De*, *è*, or *ex*.

The Dative Caſe.

Hath the ſignes *To* or *For*, after *Subſtantives*, *Adjectives*, and *Verbs* put acquiſitively; beſides the Accuſ. that followeth the *Verb* tranſitively; and it is ſometime uſed without a ſigne.

Exceptions.

To, is made by the Prepoſition *Ad*, after *Attinet*, *pertinet*, *ſpectat*, *loquor*, *hortor*, *invito*, *provoco*, and after *Verbs* of motion, if a *Subſtantive* do follow them. And ſometime after *Natus*, and *Aptus*, *Parco*, *placeo*, *diſpliceo*, *faveo*, *indulgeo*, *impero*, *ignoſco*, *credo*, *obedio*, *ſervio*, *patrocinor*, *medeor*, *minor*, *iraſcor*, *blandior*, and ſuch others.

Alſo the Impersonals, *Libet*, *licet*, *&c.* govern a Dative Caſe immediately, without a ſigne. But *ſtudeo*, *doleo*, *metuo*, *timeo*, with the ſigne *For*: or elſe an Accuſative. *Sum* and *ſuppeto* are often uſed for *Habeo*, *to have*; and then the Engliſh Nom. muſt be the Dat. in Latine; and the Engliſh Accuſative, muſt be the Nom. in Latine: as, *I have*

not

not books, neither hath my father mony to buy; *Non sunt mihi libri, nec patri suppetit pecunia ad emendum*: for *Non habeo libros, nec habet pater pecuniam.*

To, is sometime a signe of the Infinitive Mood, and of a *Gerund*, *Supine*, and *Participle* (as you shall see in the Rules for them, following).

Lastly, *To*, is the signe of the Accusative Case, before a name of a Towne, and *Rus*, *To the Countrey.*

The Accusative Case.

1. Followeth a *Verb* transitively.

2. Cometh before an Infinitive Mood, and must have the signe, *That.*

3. Followeth an Infin. Mood of a *Verb Neuter*, and is put by Apposition to the Accus. Case, which goeth before that Infin. Mood.

4. Is governed of Prepositions, named in the Syntax Rules.

5. Signifieth the *Measure* of things, after *Adjectives.*

6. Signifyeth a continual *Time*; *Space* between places, or to a Town without the Preposition *Ad*, after *Verbs*, *Gerunds*, *Supines*, and *Participles*; as you may see in the Latine Syntax Rules, and their examples

The Vocative Case.

Speaketh *to*, and hath, *O*, before it expressed, or understood.

The

The Ablative Caſe,

Hath the ſignes, *in, with, by, from*, and *for*, when it ſignifyeth the *Cauſe*, or *Price* of a thing: and *Than*, after *Comparatives*: and it is governed of *Subſtantives*, *Adjectives*, *Verbs* and their *Verbals*, and *Prepoſitions*.

2. It is ſometimes put Abſolute without Government.

3. It ſignifieth the *Meaſure* of a thing, after *Adjectives*.

4. It ſignifieth the *Inſtrument*, *manner of doing*, the *cauſe* or *price* of a thing, *in* or *at* a Town of the third Declenſion, or Plural Number, or *from* a towne after *Verbs*.

5. It ſignifieth the *Cauſe why*, and the *manner how*, after *Subſtantives* and *Adjectives*, as appeareth in the Syntax Rules.

Meaſure, Time, and Place.

1. The *Meaſure* of a thing is put after *Adjectives*, in the Acc: Abl: and ſometime the Gen: Caſe.

2. Words ſignifying *Space* of *Time*, or *ſpace* between places, are put after *Verbs*, in the Accuſ: or Ablative Caſe.

3. *In*, or *At* a Town, of the firſt or ſecond Declenſion, and Singular Number, ſhall be put in the Gen: Caſe. But, *in* or *at* a Town, of the third Declenſion, or the Plurall Number, ſhall be put in the Dat: or Abl: Caſe. *To* a Town is put in the Ac. *From* or *by* a Town, ſhall be put in the Abl: Caſe,

after

after *Verbs*; and all without *Prepositions*.

Domus and *Rus* be used as the Names of Towns. And so *Humi*, *domi*, *militiæ*, *belli*, with the signe, *on*, and *at*.

Gerunds and Supines.

1. When the English of the Active Infinitive Mood is after a *Noun Substantive* or *Adjective*, or the English of the *Participle* of the Present Tense with the signe, *Of*, after Substantives, or an Adjective that will governe a Gen: Case; it shall be put in the *Gerund* in *Di*.

2. When the English of the *Participle* of the Present Tense, hath an Ablative signe before it; it shall be put in the *Gerund* in *Do*, with an Ablative *Preposition*, or without.

3. When the English of the Active Infinitive Mood cometh after part of a sentence, shewing the cause why it is spoken, it shall be put in the *Gerund* in *Dum*, with an Accusative *Preposition*.

4. The English of the Active Infin: Mood, after a *Verb* of motion, shall be put in the former Supine, or the *Gerund* in *Dum*, or the *Participle* of the Future in *Rus*.

5. When ye have the word, *Must*, before a *Verb* of Active or Neuter signification, the *Verb* shall be the *Gerund* in *Dum*, without a Preposition, with the Impersonal, *Est*, and a Dative Case, for the English Nom.

6. The English of the Passive Infinitive Mood, after

after a *Noun Adjective*, shall be the latter Supine, or the Infinitive Mood.

An Example.

I have a mind to go to Oxford, to study; for by studying, I must get learning; But I will sometime returne from Oxford to the countrey, to see my friends at home, which (at certain times) is pleasant to be done.

Est mihi animus eundi Oxoniam, ad studendum: studendo enim (vel *ex studendo*) *adipiscendum est mihi doctrinam: Nonnunquam tamen redibo Oxoniâ rus, visum* (or, *ad videndum*, or, *visurus*) *amicos domi, quod* (*certis temporibus*) *jucundum est factu.*

To Conclude.

Non desunt Momi, qui Veneris Sandalium calumnientur. Eras. — Sed, Magistellorum censorias virgulas; Semipaganorum vellicationes, nihil moror. Ringatur Momus; Obtrectet Chærilus; Dentes exacuat Theon; Genuinum frangat Archilochus; Carpat Zoilus. Quid virulentis illis Anguibus, loliginis succum evomentibus, respondeam, suggerit Persius;—*Nugæ: non si quid turbida Roma*

Elevet, accedas; examenve improbum in illâ

Castiges trutinâ. Nec te quæsiveris extra.

Fœlices essent Artes, si de iis Artifices soli judicarent.

FINIS.

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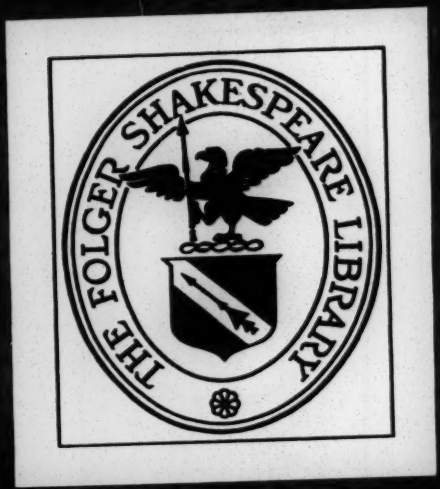
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